

# Britain signs agreement aimed at big stake in Saudi development plan

Britain yesterday took a step towards gaining a bigger share of Arabia's £80,000m five-year development plan, with the signing of an agreement on cooperation. Saudis received assurances of Britain's determination to curb inflation. Although these promises are clearly aimed at persuading them to maintain large investments in London, there was no indication of any Saudi loan in spite of earlier rumours that the United Kingdom was seeking to borrow up to £500m. Mr Wilson is to visit Saudi Arabia soon.

## Mr Wilson to pay return visit

Between senior ministers from both countries. It is clear from the wording of the communiqué released last night that British ministers went to great pains to reassure their Saudi counterparts about the state of the British economy, which is known to be giving some concern in Riyadh. Indeed, the communiqué expressly says that the "British side understand and appreciate the views and concerns shown by the Saudi side". In this connection British ministers reaffirmed their determination to win the battle against inflation. It is clearly hoped that as a result of these assurances the Saudi government will continue to maintain its large investments in London and go on adding to them. At the last count the Middle East exporting countries held well over £3,000m of their surplus funds in London, of which a considerable proportion are thought to be Saudi Arabian. It will therefore have suffered considerably as a result of the decline in the value of the pound. There have been clear signs that the oil exporters as a group have been deploying less of their funds in London recently. These investments have been crucial to Britain in financing the trade deficit. The final discussions yesterday which led to a signing of what is called a "memorandum of understanding on economic, industrial and technological co-operation" took place at the Speaker's house at the Commons. Apart from the Prime Minister, the British team included Mr Callaghan, Mr Healey, the Chancellor, Mr Peter Shore, the Trade Secretary, Mr Eric Varley, the Industry Secretary, Mr Roy Mason, the Defence Secretary, Mr Tony Benn, the Energy Secretary, and Mr Harold Lever, the special economic adviser to the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Crown Prince Fahd, who has recently shuffled and expanded his Cabinet, brought some of the new members to London with him. These included Prince Saud bin Faisal, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, arrived late, and were not present when the vote was taken. The four Cabinet ministers who did vote were joined by four other non-ministerial members, but were defeated by 14 votes to 5. Mr Mikardo, in putting forward his suggestion, said that in the past it had not been possible to conduct business because at some stage in the meetings there were not 35 members present. The early emergence of a hard line came when Mr Eric Heffer, who defeated Mr Healey in the national executive elections at party conference, clashed with Mr John Chalmers, of the boiler-makers' union. Mr Chalmers said it was normal practice to regard half the members of a committee as constituting a quorum, quoting local government as an example. Mr Heffer said he was concerned only with the general practice in the Labour movement; a third was quite adequate. Mr Wilson must be particularly disturbed because the decision potentially increases the risk of divergences between government and party policy. One unaccountable constituency in the struggle between Mr Wilson and Mr Heffer is the House of Commons. Mr Callaghan looks on.

## Tighter grip by left on Labour executive

By Michael Haffield  
Political Staff  
Four Cabinet ministers failed yesterday to prevent an overt move by the left wing to tighten its grip on the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party. On left-wing initiative, the executive's quorum was reduced from 35 to 25. That means that theoretically six members out of a total of 29 can decide party policy. Mr Tom Bradley, the year's moderate chairman, gave a warning that the national executive might be representing itself to the world as a body that took crucial decisions by a handful of members. Non-ministerial moderates have often complained that ministers pay insufficient attention to the national executive by leaving its meetings early and consequently handing the policy-making body over to the left. In future they will have no excuses. Recognizing the danger, Mr Wilson, who did not take part in the voting, told the executive that he had given specific instructions that unless there was a national emergency Cabinet committees should not be called on the mornings when the national executive met. He also expressed the view that there should be better attendance at the policy-formulating subcommittees which, on some occasions, had been sadly lacking. He told executive members that he hoped meetings would be well attended in the future.

The four Cabinet ministers who voted against the proposal to reduce the quorum, which came from Mr Ian Mikardo, a left-wing member, were Mr Stewart, Lord President of the Council, Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, arrived late, and were not present when the vote was taken. The four Cabinet ministers who did vote were joined by four other non-ministerial members, but were defeated by 14 votes to 5. Mr Mikardo, in putting forward his suggestion, said that in the past it had not been possible to conduct business because at some stage in the meetings there were not 35 members present. The early emergence of a hard line came when Mr Eric Heffer, who defeated Mr Healey in the national executive elections at party conference, clashed with Mr John Chalmers, of the boiler-makers' union. Mr Chalmers said it was normal practice to regard half the members of a committee as constituting a quorum, quoting local government as an example. Mr Heffer said he was concerned only with the general practice in the Labour movement; a third was quite adequate. Mr Wilson must be particularly disturbed because the decision potentially increases the risk of divergences between government and party policy. One unaccountable constituency in the struggle between Mr Wilson and Mr Heffer is the House of Commons. Mr Callaghan looks on.

## Irish police adopt London tactics for siege

Scotland Yard sends electronic equipment to help to save Dr Herrema

From Christopher Walker and Stewart Tindler  
Monasterevin, Co. Kildare  
The ordeal of the kidnapped Dutch industrialist Dr Herrema, continued last night as the Irish police and the two kidnappers failed to reach an acceptable compromise. For nearly two days Dr Herrema has been trapped in the cramped bedroom of a council house, apparently with little food or sleep, and held forcibly for long periods with a pistol at his temple. At intervals during the day detectives surrounded the house and others with sub-machine guns in the lounge below heard him scream requests at them to soften their attitude. Although Dr Herrema, aged 51, was known for his physical fitness before the kidnapping on October 3 there are serious fears for his health. For hours his personal doctor has been at the scene, and his Dutch employers have hired a private fully equipped cardiac ambulance. As armed detectives and soldiers kept up their vigil, attempts by the police to open negotiations with Mr Eddie Gallagher, leader of the kidnappers, met with no response. Most of his replies to their repeated pleas were in the form of crude personal abuse, accompanied by renewed threats to Dr Herrema. After studying intelligence files on Mr Gallagher and his presumed accomplice, Miss Marian Coyle, a militant republican, the police have decided to adopt a similar policy to that used successfully in the recent siege at the London Spaghetti House. The Irish Government said last night that two Scotland Yard technicians had arrived in Dublin with electronic equipment requested by the authorities. Last night the police admitted that a psychologist had visited the house but would not say for what purpose. The Metropolitan Police in the Spaghetti House siege used a psychologist to analyse what was happening and to encourage the kidnappers to give up.

## Prison for life must mean just that, judge tells pub bomber

By Clive Burrell  
Life sentences were passed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on three IRA men and an English girl after the all-male jury had found them guilty of murder and causing explosions at public houses in Guildford, Surrey, and Woolwich, London, last year. Mr Justice Donaldson described the explosions, in which seven people died and 84 were injured, as "callous, cowardly and pointless" and warned other IRA men who might consider taking part in similar terrorist action that they too could expect severe punishment. Carol Richardson, who is now 18 but was 17 when she took part in the bombings, was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that she should serve at least 20 years on charges of conspiracy to cause explosions. Gerard Conlon, aged 20, was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that he should serve not less than 20 years. Patrick Armstrong, aged 25, was also jailed for life with a recommendation that he should serve not less than 20 years, and Paul Michael Hill, aged 20, at present serving a life sentence for shooting a former soldier in Belfast, was ordered to be detained until "either age or infirmity" decrees that he should be released. Mr Hill will serve his sentence in England. The judge told him: "Your crime is such that life must mean life." The accused had given no second thought for their innocent victims. He continued: "You did not care whom you killed as long as you killed a number of people. Your crime was not directed at those you killed but at the community as a whole, every man, woman and child living in this country. You obviously expected to strike terror into their hearts. But you should have known our countrymen better."

## Gunman kills Turkish envoy in Vienna

Vienna, Oct. 22.—A young man with a sub-machine gun today shot dead the Turkish Ambassador to Austria in his embassy and then escaped with two partners in a waiting car. Three bullets were fired at point-blank range into the head of the 60-year-old diplomat Mr Danis Tunalioglu. Embassy staff told the police that the three men, aged between 25 and 35, spoke English and could have been Greek, but the possibility that they were Turks, has not been ruled out. The gunmen entered the embassy at noon, an hour when the four-storey building is generally full of visitors, most of them Turkish migrant workers. One of the men stood guard at the porter's lodge and cut off the embassy telephone links, while a second herded three employees into a separate room. The third man burst into the ambassador's office, on the ground floor, and fired a few steps above street level. According to a dispatch from the embassy to Ankara, the gunman asked: "Are you the ambassador?" Mr Tunalioglu replied: "No, I am not," but the gunman shot him with the words: "Yes, you are the ambassador." "The whole thing took about 10 or 15 minutes," said Mr Utku Bessay, an embassy spokesman who told reporters that the killers' action appeared to be political. The killing was witnessed by the ambassador's Austrian secretary. The Austrian police set up controls round the capital and all available police were drafted in to the hunt. By mid-afternoon 13 people, most of them Turks, had been detained for questioning. The police have recovered one British and two Israeli sub-machine guns which were thrown away as they fled into the busy street. The embassy, overlooking the garden of Prince Eugene of Savoy's eighteenth-century Belvedere Palace, was unguarded. Mr Tunalioglu was Turkey's most able diplomat,

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on hands his pen to Crown Prince Fahd for the signing of an agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation. Mr Callaghan looks on.

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Mr Tunalioglu: Three bullets end career in Turkish diplomatic service which began in 1939. His friends said today. They remembered him as quiet, scholarly, polite and cool-headed. A graduate of Istanbul University, law and literature, he entered the Turkish foreign service in 1939 as a protocol officer. He leaves a widow, Feriade, and a teenage daughter. Reuter. Our Ankara Correspondent writes: Foreign Ministry officials in Ankara reacted with shock and disbelief today to the news of the murder. President Fahri Koruturk called the killing "detestable" and said that the death of Mr Tunalioglu was an irreparable loss for Turkey. Mr Suleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister, described the shooting as a tragic event, and said that the diplomat had fallen a martyr while doing his duty. The Foreign Ministry here said that four people riding in a Mercedes had been arrested by Austrian police shortly after the shooting. Mr Tunalioglu was to have retired from the foreign service soon.

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## ice seeks takeover as Franco gets better

By Debilius  
Oct 22  
Spain is alive, but well. Sources close to El Palacio, household persistent rumours in the 82-year-old dictator's being on the recovery from the heart ailment brought him close early this week. He feels that the moment has come for a permanent transfer of powers and that the General should renounce his position publicly and go into retirement to smooth the transition during his lifetime. Spain under Franco, page 16

## Dr Kissinger falls out with Chinese leaders

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Oct 22  
Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, has evidently had severe disagreements with Chinese leaders during his visit here this week. In a farewell toast at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People tonight, Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Foreign Minister, went as far as possible to indicate this without breaching the most basic rules of Chinese hospitality. Dr Kissinger's toast also hinted at differences of view, but he confirmed that preparations for a visit later this year by President Ford were "proceeding well". Mr Chiao said the two sides had a "frank exchange of views". In communist terminology this means a sharp disagreement. He added: "Our talks have enabled us to have a clearer understanding of each other's views. This is useful." The Foreign Minister's toast was shorter and less direct than any that could be remembered here since the visit of Mr Nixon in 1972. Experienced observers are convinced that Dr Kissinger has severely disagreed if not quarrelled with the Chinese leaders over the question of détente with the Soviet Union. A picture in this morning's People's Daily showed Chairman Mao Tse-tung, emphasising a point in his speech, as he met Dr Kissinger last night. —an unusual departure from the normal style. The Secretary of State has passed less time than might have been expected with Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior Deputy Prime Minister, who has been his main interlocutor. Yesterday Dr Kissinger was seen for most of the day to stroll around the Western Hills, a beauty spot near Peking, with Mr Chiao. In the evening he was summoned to meet Chairman Mao just as a majority of ambassadors accredited in Peking gathered at the International Club for a reception in his honour. They left disgruntled after waiting for more than an hour. However, Dr Kissinger said tonight that he and his party were "satisfied with our visit". He added: "Our two countries are too self-reliant to need reassurance and too experienced to confuse words with reality or tactics with strategy." It seems that on this, his eighth visit to China, Dr Kissinger has been unable to perpetuate the understanding he had achieved with Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, who is seriously ill and has not yet been able to receive him. The Peking press reports over the past year since Dr Kissinger's last visit have suggested that Mr Teng and he do not get on so well on the personal level. Dr Kissinger and his party are due to leave for Tokyo tomorrow.

## action on tempt

ministers of Privileges reported ominous yesterday that the area council of the National Mineworkers' Committee, in its resolution that it would no longer tolerate where an MP sponsored action demanded the "luxury" of a committee recommended that action was needed because a had responded without to a request to nullify and the Yorkshire resolution Page 2

## Two Americans in Beirut kidnapped

Two Americans were kidnapped at gunpoint yesterday as they drove to work through a predominantly left-wing district of Beirut. They were the director and assistant director of a press used by the United States Information Agency for printing magazines and pamphlets in several languages. The kidnappers were not identified Page 6

## Close-up of Venus

An instrument package, parachuted through the dense atmosphere of Venus from a Soviet spacecraft, yesterday sent back a "unique image". Page 8

## Stonehouse case

A witness at the Stonehouse case hearing yesterday said that Mrs Sheila Buckley, the MP's former secretary, had kept insisting that everyone could accept that he was dead Page 4

## Doctors' dispute

The British Medical Association's council yesterday blamed the Government for causing the dispute with the junior doctors which has led to wide spread hospital disruption. Action by the doctors continued to spread, usually by decisions to work on emergency and maternity cases only Page 4

## Papers confiscated

Chilean police took away private papers from Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, when he was leaving Santiago airport on Monday. He had been on a delegation investigating the status of Chilean trade unions Page 7

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The 18-22 series.

Autocar called it *"bold and exciting."*

The Daily Telegraph called it *"excellent."*

The Daily Express called it *"superb."*

The Times called it *"most refreshing."*

Motor called it *"striking."*

The Sunday Express called it *"remarkable."*

Motoring News called it *"a tremendous advance."*

The Daily Mail called it *"a winner."*

The Observer called it *"a huge improvement."*

Autosport called it *"British Leyland's winner."*

Hot Car called it *"a thoroughly good car."*

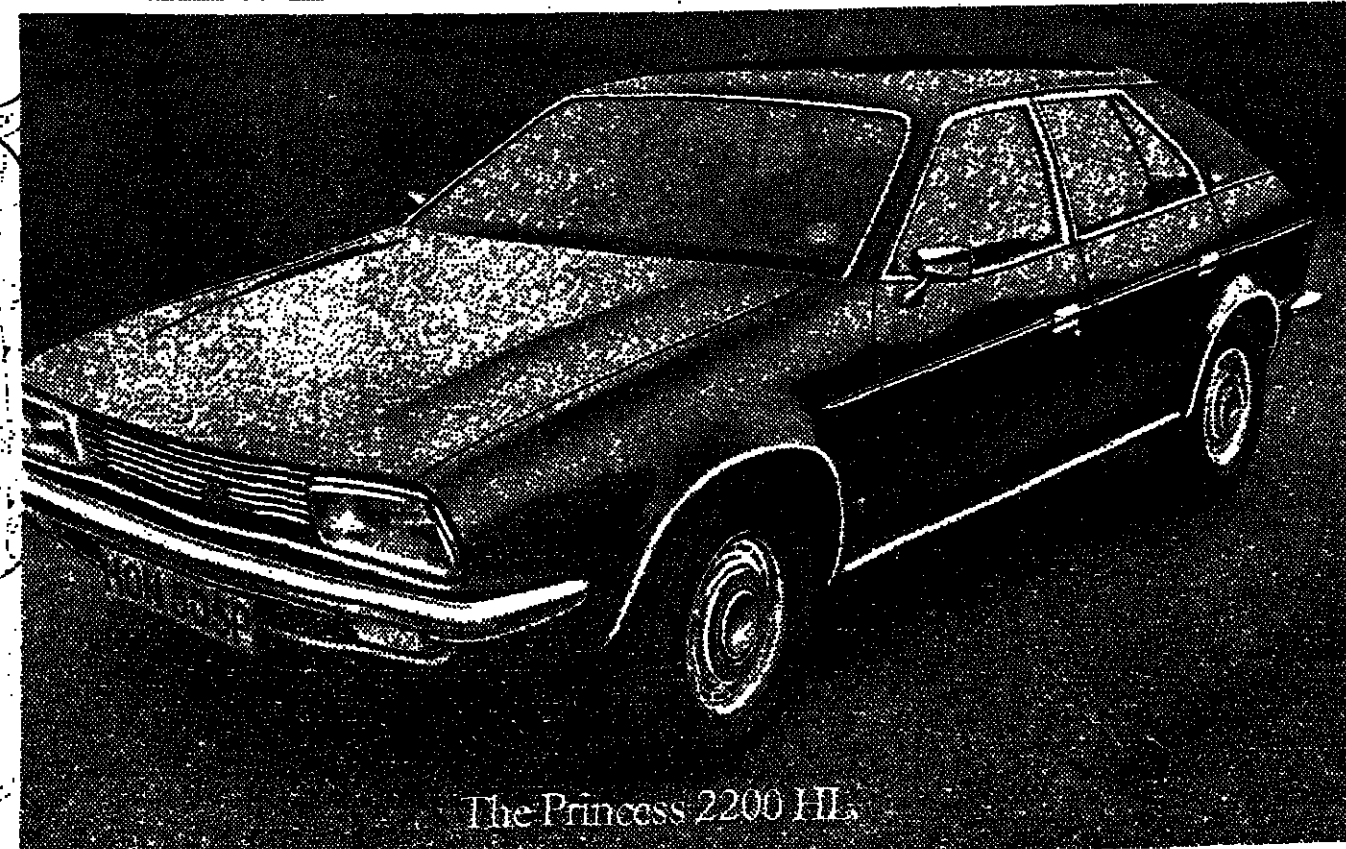
Now we're calling it the Princess.



The Princess 1800.



The Princess 1800 HL.



The Princess 2200 HL.



The Princess 2200 HLS.

The Leyland 18-22 series has been launched to more acclaim, from press and public alike, than any new car since the Mini.

Every feature has won its share of praise. The styling, the economy, the performance, the effortless handling, the quiet ride, the space. Only one small thing was considered less than perfect. The name.

So to simplify matters, we're calling it the Princess.

There are four cars—the Princess 1800, the Princess 1800 HL, the Princess 2200 HL and the Princess 2200 HLS.

Prices, from £2237.04, include car tax and VAT. They also include seat belts and other extras which most of our competitors don't, but delivery and number plates are extra.

So now if you want one of the most stylish,

luxurious and reliable cars on the road today, you should be in no doubt as to which to ask for.

**Princess**

The new name for the 18-22 series.  
From Leyland Cars. With Supercover.







**IRA informer** sold the clue that led to the deaths of the public-house owners who were sentenced today to life imprisonment.

He was lauded over by a Surrey detective as the "first public-house informer" who had been sanctioned by Mr Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, after one month. Det Chief Inspector Richardson, detective in the Belfast Public House Inquiry, said that army intelligence officers had heard members of the Provisionals openly of their "success" in seven people were killed in the Ardara.

Michael Hill, aged 20, tenant of the Belfast bar of the IRA, was becoming a folk hero. His name was the toast of parties in republican houses and clubs.

According to the exploits of Hill and the other members of the Belfast Public House Inquiry, it was the men of the bombs at the Horse Room and Seven Stars public-houses in Guildford in October 1966, and the King's Arms, Woolwich, the following year, who were the men who later led them.

Michael Horsnell  
call for urgent action to  
curb the risks of food  
poisoning in Britain, including  
stricter controls on animal  
slaughter. It was made at a  
meeting of the British  
Society of Health in  
London yesterday.  
The conference was made during a one-day  
symposium on the potential  
threat to public health of a  
newly discovered disease, called  
the Agricultural (Miscellaneous  
Provisions) Act, 1972,  
regarding for compulsory  
reporting and investigation of  
all diseases that can be  
spread by man.  
The conference was told that  
more outbreaks of salmonellosis  
and brucellosis had been  
reported in recent months.  
John Mr. G. H. Bennett,  
chief veterinary officer of  
the Ministry of Agriculture and  
Fisheries, said that this indi-  
cated more than a sufficient  
action but not so much  
action but in awareness.  
The conference was also  
told that a large extent humans  
were infected by food processes  
such as pasteurization and  
canning, he said. But  
the outbreak of food  
poisoning due to salmonella

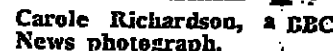
As a packer of used motor vehicles was handed over, he told the police the address of Mr. Hill's hiding place in Southampton. That was the first breakthrough for which the Surrey police had worked night and day for three months.

Mr. Hill's arrest by armed detectives suddenly changed the whole complexion of the investigation. Mr. Hill became a talker. Being the sixth man to be brought here, he was still being rough in Belfast, he gave a detailed account of the bombings and identified those who were with him in the conspiracy.

Mr. Hill's three companions were arrested by Surrey detectives on the same day as Mr. Yard's bomb squad in London.

Gerard Conlon, aged 29, also a lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the Belfast Provisionals, a hot-tempered but experienced soldier, was the "generational" chief for all three bombings.

By a devious route he slipped into Britain in the summer of last year and made contact with other "sleepers"—IRA men who had been ordered to stand by for orders. It was Mr. Conlon who photographed the three public houses during



He was quick to note that both the Horse and Grounds of the Seven Stars were popular haunts of young Guards recruits from Pirbright and Aldershot and the WRAC training camp at Stoughton, near Guildford.

Patrick Armstrong, aged 24, who joined the IRA at Dromahaire six years ago, "cut his teeth" by taking part in armed robberies in Belfast to obtain funds for the Provisionals. He was also a lieutenant with the 1st Battalion

He formed an attachment with Carole Richardson, aged 17, an English girl who resided from one empty house to another as a squatter in London. By birth she was brought up by her mother and grandmother in Kilburn, north London. She never knew her father. It was while she was living the life of a "drop-out" that she met many IRA men, mostly at parties where rebel songs were sung through the haze of cannabis smoke.

She and Mr. Conlon were ordered by Mr. Conlon to kiss each other and make love in the back of the Ford and the Cromwell while they slipped the bomb under their seat. It was

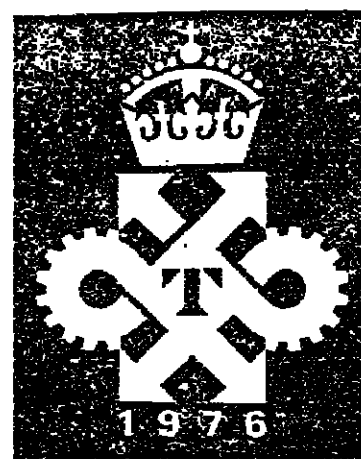
When Miss Richardson tried to protest at the part given her to play in the explosion Mr Conlon threatened to shoot her.

One of the striking features of the trial that has just finished is the new technique now adopted by members of the Provisional IRA when they speak.

During previous bombings, gangpains in England, captured IRA men have resolutely stuck to their training manual and have refused to answer questions put to them by the police.

Now that method has been replaced with one that is almost a bluffing for the police.

The object is to confuse interrogators by answering with half-truths; that is, admitting taking certain actions, and making admissions which are in fact taken and made by other members of the gang. That cannot then be used in evidence against them or other defendants.



The Queen's Award to Industry Scheme has been reviewed and in future there will be two separate Awards entitled:

**"The Queen's Award for Export Achievement" and**  
**"The Queen's Award for Technological Achievement"**

The first of the new style Awards will be made in 1976 and the lists of Award winners will be announced on the Queen's personal birthday, 21st April.

General arrangements and selection procedures remain basically the same as before but eligibility for the Export Award has been extended to certain

classes of indirect exporting and to export agents.

**For full details about eligibility and for application forms get in touch with The Secretary, The Queen's Awards Office, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Telephone number 01-222 2277, telex 27366.**

Any industrial unit based in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man, producing goods or providing services, may apply irrespective of size.

**Please send in your application  
as soon as possible.**

**The closing date for the 1976 Awards is**  
**30 November 1975.**

By Hugh Clayton  
Strict rules for composition of meat products can be circumvented by processors who use "careful descriptions" on labels, an official at the Food Standards Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Mr. Frank Anderson said at a conference in London about soy protein: "Food legislation in the United Kingdom is extremely strict. The character of the whole liberal is characteristically conservative. The law does not stand in the way of development of new foods." The conference was sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture and the American Soybean Association.

Several points affected the soybean manufacturers to add textured soy protein to meat products, Mr. Anderson said. If textured soy protein was added it would have to be shown in the list of ingredients. The rules laid down minimum meat contents for most meat products, he said. "If you add soy protein to sausages, Mr. Anderson said, it has to be

**By Our Air Correspondent**  
The Concorde was no noisier than American jets, which are in use in thousands all over the world, Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, vice chairman of the commercial aircraft division of the British Aircraft Corporation, said in London last night. The Concorde's "sin" was that it was no quieter, either.

on Geoffrey's view, given in a radio broadcast, made a few days after strong protests from environmental bodies at the level of Concord noise on take-off from Heathrow. The Department of Trade said that the airliner had broken the Heathrow noise rules on 27 out of 37 occasions, while the Greater London Council reported that its tests showed

Our Correspondent  
cluster  
ve charges against two men  
attempted murder and  
possessing firearms with  
intent to endanger  
rawn at Manchester City  
rates' Court yesterday.  
Application was made by  
M Burke, for the Direc-  
Public Prosecutions, and  
magistrates, a man and a  
agreed to his request  
10-minute hearing.  
ck Seamus O'Neill, aged  
17, of Glen Road, Rus-  
Manchester, and John  
aged 17, of no settled  
had been accused of  
ting to murder Police  
Glenyork, and  
constable Alister Mac-  
ree Indian restaurant,  
s, as well as the firearms  
ring restrictions were

The House of Lords reserved judgment yesterday in a test case affecting more than 900,000 householders in 10 water authority areas.

The South West Water Authority asked the Lords to overrule a High Court decision last May in favour of Mr Philip Daymond, who disputed a £4.8m sewerage charges on his home, Radford House, Plymouth stock, Plymouth, for 1974-75. Lord Wilberforce, Lord Dilhorne, Lord Diplock, Lord Kilbrandon and Lord Edmund Davies reserved their decision but hope to give judgment before Christmas.

Mr David Kemp, QC, for Mr Daymond, said water authorities would be as powerful as the tax man if they were allowed to demand sewerage charges from people whose homes are not connected to main sewers.

A register of MPs' pecuniary interests is to be kept in the Isle of Man but Tynwald decided yesterday that its contents shall not be open to public inspection. It will be available only to fellow MPs.

The register was proposed by a select committee set up by Tynwald 15 months ago. It will be compiled and supervised by a committee consisting of four MPs under the chairmanship of the island's senior judge, the first Deemster.

A boy of 16 who set fire to two schools and two churches after seeing a film, *The Towering Inferno*, several times, was sent to a young offenders' institution for six years by the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday. Damage totalled £750,000.

The boy admitted starting a fire at a primary school on July 17, which destroyed it and cost £400,000.

Arwel Roberts, aged 30, a former policeman, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday night to three years' imprisonment for committing perjury. The prosecution said he lied when being tried at the Central Criminal Court two years ago for corruption.

Judge Abdela, QC, told Mr Roberts that public confidence in the police had been shattered by the trial.

The body of Michael Sharpe, aged 20, a Cambridge undergraduate, has been found in the Cam, nearly three weeks after he vanished from his rooms in Jesus College. His home was at Linford, Hampshire.

Miss Una Stubbs, the actress from the television series *Till Death Us Do Part*, has filed a divorce petition against Mr Micky Henson, the actor. She cites Miss Linda Thorsen, the actress.

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for eight-year-olds in  
primary schools from  
ar. Six thousand pupils  
given the Carver word  
ion test, which involves  
simple words for chil-  
identifi-  
tests are part of a  
plan to monitor and

improve reading standards in schools in line with the recommendations of the Bullock report, published earlier this year. The country's psychologists are working to discover which children are likely to have reading difficulties as soon as they enter infant school.

Mr Barry Taylor, the country's chief education officer, will announce today the results of pilot tests on eight-year-olds last year. They showed that

578, or more than three fifths of the total, were reading at or above their chronological age. The fifth had a reading of up to a year behind that. The rest were divided between those who were from 13 months to two years backward (556) and 471 who were retarded by more than two years.

Of 4,622 pupils who left the county's secondary schools last July only 39 could be called literate.

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	C.M.G. from	1,410
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	C.I.E. from	550
Order of the Crown of India	G.C.V.O. from	11,000
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	C.V.O. from	110
	M.V.O. from	28
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 "Defence of Kimberley", "New Zealand", "Mala", "Bantu  
 River 1894", "Brass River 1895", "Gambia 1894", "Sierra  
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## WEST EUROPE

## Hopes of avoiding new outbreak of cod war with Iceland

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

One of the interesting sidelights of the last cod war between Britain and Iceland is that it took place while the world chess championship was going on in Reykjavik. However difficult the Icelanders were on the high seas, they were given a terrible time by Bobby Fischer back home.

The point is worth recalling when talks between Britain and Iceland resume in London today, because the Icelandic technique of negotiation is not all that different from the former world chess champion's approach.

Remote, totally confident of the rightness of their position, and slow to make any concession, British found Iceland far from easy to bargain with. On to put it from the opposite point of view, Icelanders are extremely tough and persevering negotiators, who usually get what they want in the end.

Nevertheless, there is little reason to believe that the situation has changed fundamentally since the two countries last argued the matter out.

While Iceland has now extended its fishing limits from 50 miles to 200 and the existing agreement runs out on November 13, the number of British vessels fishing these grounds has fallen, which means the trawlermen could accept a lower price for their catch. There is room for manoeuvre, which Iceland does not try to run the British industry out altogether.

Another change is that Britain is now in the European Community and Iceland wants access for its fishery exports to the Community, which has been blocked by West Germany.

The real difficulty has less to do with quotas and tonnage than with politics. If the Icelandic Government is a sticky negotiator, this is very largely due to the fine balance of coalition forces in the cabinet.

## Giscard advertisement case

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Oct. 22

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Economics, have both instructed their lawyers to take court proceedings against the use of their photographs to advertise a film just about to appear in France starring Jane Birkin, the British actress.

In France *Soir* last night an advertisement for Catherine et

The next Icelandic election is not until 1978, which means that the government has some time, in the sense that an agreement now will not become an immediate electoral issue, but can have time to be proved.

In the longer run, the Law of the Sea Conference will no doubt endorse the Icelandic claim to a 200-mile limit. But Iceland has been determined to press ahead in any case, arguing that foreign fishing is seriously damaging attempts at conservation.

Ronald Paux writes: British fishermen's organizations, anxious about the future of the industry, are to meet government representatives in London today.

Because of quota restrictions and generally reduced shoals, herring landings in Britain have been reduced from 96,000 tons last year to 62,000 tons during the same period this year. Other sections of the industry have been equally hit and about one-third of the British herring and white fish fleets are now in arrears on repayments on their boats.

The six fishermen's organizations are to discuss the problems with Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Lord Donaldson, Under-Secretary for Northern Ireland.

In the herring industry the situation has never been so serious, with little more than half the fleet covering its expenses. The fishing industry complains that this is the first crisis in its history created by international negotiations and the quota system, introduced as a conservation measure.

At least 200 new boats were ordered when the industry was prosperous and are now being built.

The industry would like Britain to join the 22 nations who have imposed fishing limits of up to 200 miles, and they are asking for immediate renegotiation of the EEC fisheries agreement.

Cie, a French-made film in which Miss Birkin plays the title role, showed a large full-length photograph of the President with the caption: "After seeing Jane Birkin, VGE decides to go and dine at Catherine's". M. Fourcade invited the French "to invest in Catherine".

Lawyers of the advertising firm responsible said they intended to run for three days and never be used again."

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Masked Portuguese soldiers who helped take over the church-owned radio station in Lisbon

## Crowd seize Lisbon radio station

From Our Correspondent  
Lisbon, Oct. 22

A mob of civilians and soldiers early today "liberated" the church-owned broadcasting station, Radio Renascença, which has been virtually off the air since June. Thousands marched to the station headquarters at Burca, outside Lisbon, and broke the seals on the doors. Later, staff were working to resume broadcasts.

The trouble began earlier in the year after a quarrel between

the Portuguese church authorities and the station's workers. The ruling Revolutionary Council appointed an administrative committee to run the station, but the trouble was not ended. At one point, the Government threatened to hand back Radio Renascença to the church.

There were mass rallies all over the country for and against the left-wing workers who occupied the station. The sealing of its main Lisbon transmitters on government orders the other day brought the crisis to a head.

Since then, supporters of the station had been camping in front of the building in support of the workers' inside. Last night, they gave President Costa Gomes one hour and a half to have the seals removed.

At 3.15 am today, the crowd carried out its threat. The newspaper *Seculo* reported that informal contact was made with General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the commander of the home security force. Copou, As the seals were broken, cries of "Victory, victory" arose and the Internationale was chanted.

Our Rome Correspondent writes: The Pope today promised President Costa Gomes the Catholic church's enthusiastic and loyal collaboration when he arrived on an official visit to Italy, but insisted on its having freedom to carry out its own mission. He was clearly alluding to developments at Radio Renascença.

The President received a particularly warm welcome from the Pope, who said he felt "honoured" by the visit.

## Jailed Arabs to stage hunger strike

Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—Four Syrians who planned to hijack an international express train last month announced they were going on hunger strike today after a court sentenced them each to 12 months' jail. The men say they are Palestinian guerrillas.

They had been convicted of illegal possession of sub-machine guns, pistols and ammunition found in their suitcases when they were arrested at an Amsterdam hotel on September 4.

Amin Selamih, aged 34, Abdullah Araya, aged 32, Abdul Satar Ammar, aged 24, and Josef Azar, aged 27, admitted to the court two weeks ago that they had planned to hijack the Warsaw-Amsterdam express at Amersfoort, Holland.

They planned to take 12

hostages in the Russian carriage and force Mr Joop Den Uyl, the Dutch Prime Minister, to make a pro-Palestinian television statement.

They said they belonged to Al Saiga, part of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Al Saiga demanded their release five weeks ago.

The public prosecutor had demanded a two-year sentence. Judge Schroeder jailed them for 12 months. Mr Azar rose and said that they would begin a hunger strike today.

He said that the prosecution had not presented sufficient proof that they were guilty of possessing heavy firearms and the sentences were unjust.

The recent Al Saiga statement said that the Dutch authorities had arrested four of "our com-

rades who were carrying out a legitimate political task." The statement aroused official fears of possible terrorist action to free the four.

They were tried only on charges of possessing firearms which carry a maximum sentence of four years, because Dutch law does not provide penalties for planned hijacking attempts, the police said.

The four Syrians also admitted planning to demand that Holland should stop all help to Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The Dutch Embassy in Moscow provides consular facilities for emigrant Jews.

Judge Schroeder said that the seven weeks the group had spent in custody would be deducted from their terms to serve but the verdict was final.

—Reuter.

## Reformist French judge sent for trial

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Oct. 22

Judge Henri Fajon, an outspoken magistrate who was frequently charged with justice, was today court in Rennes, Brittany, with "violation of professional secrets".

The judge is bound to stir up controversy, not only about the much debated professional secret regulations but about the payment meted out to stubborn nonconformist judges. Recently there has been a heated debate within the French legal profession which reveals among other divisions a wide generation gap.

Since he came into the public eye while investigating the slaying of a minor's teenage daughter at Bruay en Artois, northern France, in 1972, Judge Fajon has been prominent among a small group of magistrates, most of them young, who insist that the French system of justice must change to keep in tune with today's society. Secrecy is one such outdated requirement, he argues, maintaining that anyway it is often infringed with impunity.

Today's charges arose out of proceedings begun by a prominent Bruay solicitor, whom Judge Fajon originally accused of responsibility for the girl's death. The solicitor, who has been cleared, the judge objected to remarks the magistrate made last September to *Paris Match*, the illustrated weekly, which was reopening in its pages the unsolved case of the strangled girl.

Judge Fajon publicly attacked today what he called a "career system of justice". Speaking outside court, he demanded to know on what legal grounds M Jean Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, had referred the case to the court in Rennes.

## Only flights hit by strikes

Paris, Oct. 22.—Air France ground staff today continued a series of unofficial strikes which caused flight delays of up to 90 minutes at Orly airport.

The strikers, who are demanding higher pay, yesterday blocked access roads to Orly and stood in front of some jets on the tarmac. Today they held a series of four-hour stoppages.

—Reuter.

## OVERSEAS

## Americans kidnapped by gunmen in Beirut

Beirut, Oct. 22.—Two Americans employed by the United States Information Agency were kidnapped at gunpoint while they were driving to work in Beirut this morning. Three other people were killed today as the city entered its sixth week of factional violence and economic paralysis.

At dusk, Beirut radio reported that most roads in the capital were unsafe as the search continued for the kidnapped men, Mr Charles Gallagher, aged 44, director of the agency's regional printing press, and his assistant, Mr William Dykes, aged 55. Mr Gallagher has been in Beirut since 1962 and Mr Dykes arrived earlier this year.

An American Embassy spokesman said there was no precise information about the identity of the kidnappers. He explained that the press, which employs five Americans and about 90 Lebanese, prints magazines and pamphlets in French, Arabic, Russian and East European languages.

The two men were driving to work at 7 am when their car was stopped on the Corniche Mazraa, a ring road running through the city's southern outskirts. This is a quarter dominated by left-wing groups in the recent fighting.

Four months ago, Colonel Ernest Morgan, an American Army officer, was kidnapped here by left-wing gunmen and released after 13 days captivity. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), headed by

Mr Yasser Arafat, accused two radical commando groups of posing to his leadership, of kidnapping Colonel Morgan and handing him over to an allied left-wing Lebanese group.

The PLO said at the time that the kidnappers had harmed the Palestine cause and threatened to take severe measures against them.

Mr G. McMurtrie Godley, the American Ambassador today called on Mr Rashid Karam, the Lebanese Prime Minister, to seek the Government's help in securing the kidnapped men's release.

Police reported that three people were killed today in fighting in the city centre and that there could have been other casualties.

The radio said the security situation was better than in the past two days, but there were still snipers picking people off on roads leading to eastern and southern suburbs. In mid-morning there was a 10-minute exchange of gunfire near the city centre.

A six-man subcommittee set up to discuss political reform, one of the principal left-wing demands, held its third meeting today, but without its two main members. The right-wing Falangist leader Mr Pierre Gemayel, sent a deputy and the Progressive Socialist leader, Mr Kamel Jumblatt, was in Damascus for a meeting of the Front for Support of the Palestinian Revolution.—Reuter.

## Mr Nixon taking up invitation to visit China

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Oct. 22

While President Ford is preparing to visit China, Mr Richard Nixon, the former President, has disclosed that Chairman Mao has invited him back and that plans are in hand.

Rabbi Baruch Korff, who defended Mr Nixon to the last drop of Watergate, told United Press International after calling on Mr Nixon last Sunday that the former President hopes to launch himself as a "roving ambassador" with his journey to China.

The rabbi said that Mr Nixon had recently received another letter from Chairman Mao describing the former President as "one of the greatest leaders of our time"—an accolade the Chinese repeat regularly as tribute to the man who opened the way back to China.

The White House is silent, but the men round Mr Ford said there is no foreseeable likelihood of Mr Nixon becoming a roving ambassador despite his intense lobbying for it.

## Cyprus anger at use of airport by Hawker chief

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

A minor diplomatic incident has been caused by the sudden departure last week from the Turkish-held area of Cyprus of Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of the British Hawker Siddeley group, and his wife in one of his company's executive aircraft.

According to sources in London yesterday, Sir Arnold and Lady Hall had visited their holiday flat just outside Kyrenia, now held by the Turks. They were due to return by way of Ankara on a normal airline service but missed the flight when Lady Hall was taken ill. Hawker Siddeley sent one of its own HS 125 executive jets to Cyprus to pick them up.

However, the Cyprus Government, which has banned all unauthorized movement through ports and airports in the Turkish-held sector, yesterday called in Mr John Cambridge, the acting British High Commissioner, to give an explanation for the flight.

## Dangers in restoring a faded heritage

From John Young  
Planning Reporter  
Amsterdam, Oct. 22

An eloquent warning about the social drawbacks attached to the restoration of historic town centres was given today to delegates at an international conference on European Architectural Heritage Year.

M Jacques Houlet, deputy director of historic sites and protected areas in the French Ministry of Culture, said that the consequences of many conservation projects had surprised and shocked those responsible.

"The general success came up to our expectations," he added. "There was keen competition to take up residence in these recently deserted, even

ill famed districts. It was a real battle to secure a flat in these noble mansions, these harmonious complexes. This was the just reward, the splendid crown for our accurate prophesies, and persevering efforts."

The crown had perhaps only one thorn, but it was an enormous one. The former residents were unable to return to their restored homes because the rents had become prohibitively high.

"It is absolutely vital that the general public should not see the rehabilitation of our architectural heritage as a series of outrages committed by one privileged social class against a weaker one," M Houlet

said. It would be an unpardonable error to drive poor people out of their homes.

Mr Constant Pirlot, of the Belgian Directorate of Arts and Letters, called for new laws to protect historic buildings and monuments, observing that in most European countries legislation was more than 50 years old.

But Mr Michael Middleton, director of the Civic Trust in Britain, questioned the value of legislation alone, and claimed that it was largely a question of differing philosophies.

France for instance had listed about 28,000 buildings of historic or architectural interest; in Britain the figure was 240,000.

## A president wards off the evil eye

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, Oct. 22

A colourful Neapolitan gesture made by President Leone in an unguarded moment has raised a miniature storm here.

The incident occurred at the weekend when President Leone, on a visit to Pisa, passed crowds of demonstrating students who shouted insults and slogans, including the words "death to Leone".

At the word "death", the President, who comes from Naples, instinctively closed his fists and struck out his first and fourth fingers in the classic sign superstitious southerners make to ward off death and the evil eye.

The presidential gesture prompted the small Radical Party to organize a demonstration outside the Quirinale presidential palace to demand that he apologize to the students.

A Milan newspaper, the *Corriere d'Informazione*, recalled that he had been seen making the same sign as he toured a Naples hospital during the 1973 cholera epidemic. "So he is a habitual offender which is serious because superstition should never cross the threshold of the Quirinale."

A President of the Republic cannot react to whistles and insults like a footballer or a motorist who has been overtaken," it added.

A statement by the Quirinale press office last night described the gesture as an "instinctive reaction" and a sign of "a spontaneous sense of humour". No offence was meant, it said, adding that the incident should be put in its right perspective.

## Italian bandits kill three police in hideout

From Our Correspondent

Three policemen were shot dead and two injured, one critically, by bandits today as they searched a lonely farmhouse near Forte dei Marmi on the Tuscan coast.

The three were mown down by machinegun fire as they entered the farmhouse where an escaped convict, Massimo Battani, aged 28, was in hiding. Signor Battani and his host, Luigi Giuseppe Federici, grabbed the policemen's weapons and fought a 15-minute gun battle with other police who had surrounded the house. It was then the other two police were wounded. The gunmen were finally wounded and captured.

Signor Battani, who escaped last July after serving only two years of a 20-year sentence for robbery and attempted murder, and Signor Federici, son of an alleged partner in the robbery, were taken to hospital.

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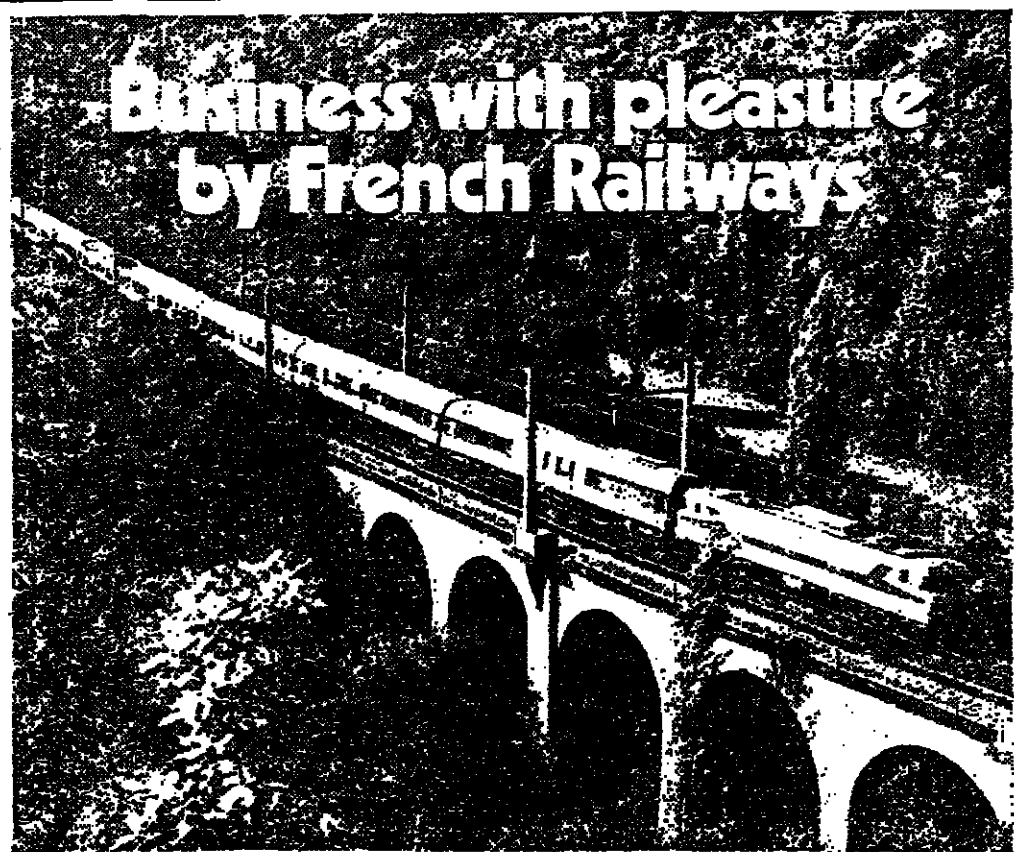
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## ERSEAS

## Ford tries to avoid providing evidence at trial of Miss Fromme

San Francisco, Oct. 22 — President Ford was seeking today the reversal of an order by a federal judge to give a video-taped interview in the trial of Lynette "Squeaky" Fromme. The woman is charged in November with attempting to assassinate Mr. Ford when she loaded a pistol at him on September 5. Her lawyers were to file a motion later today to seek a reversal, according to the Justice Department spokesman.

Thomas MacBride in San Francisco yesterday acceded to the request for Mr. Ford to be questioned by lawyers on both sides on what he heard of the incident. Fromme's counsel said "we may be our most at witness", and might refuse other witnesses. He said that if the trigger had been pulled, the defense contends that Fromme never pulled it.

MacBride was apologetic but held that Congress

must have contemplated the possibility when it passed the law making it a federal crime to attempt to assassinate the President. Miss Fromme is the first person tried under the law.

Arguing against the request, the federal prosecutor read a previously unpublished statement which the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtained from Mr. Ford. The President said, among other things: "I have no recollection of hearing the woman say anything or hearing the handgun click."

Mr. Ford stated that he saw the gun from "about two feet away from me", so he is obviously a material witness on the point.

Neither the White House nor the Justice Department would disclose in advance their grounds for petitioning for a reversal.

President Ford got dressed for office work after spending two days nursing a sinus infection and cold. Seen briefly by reporters, Mr. Ford would not comment on plans for a visit to California next week, his first there since Miss Sara Jane Moore allegedly fired at him in San Francisco.

## Argentina warns Britain

Buenos Aires, Oct. 22 — Argentina warned Britain today that it would not accept a British mission to the Falkland Islands.

The mission, headed by Lord Shackleton, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, is due to arrive in the Falkland Islands on December 27 for a month's economic survey.

The statement said the mission would "violate the principle of non-interference" in the situation. The mission is to consider the island's prospects in agriculture, minerals, fisheries and offshore oil. —Reuters.

## War on Want to boycott Bantustans

London, Oct. 22 — War on Want has decided to boycott programmes in the Bantustans of South Africa. The group would imply that the apartheid government through the involvement of the Bantustan leadership of the "black lands".

Statement issued yesterday said the group would campaign against world poverty said that aid implied recognition of Bantustans which, in its view, was a major factor in maintaining the impoverishment of South Africa's black people.

War on Want's decision was made after consultations in London between British voluntary aid agencies and southern African liberation movements. The liberation movements argued strongly against giving support to the Bantustan authorities, War on Want said. They specifically objected to aid programmes where those planning and carrying out the projects included the Bantustan leadership.

Oxfam, which last year gave about £35,000 in aid to South Africa, said it had been reviewing its programmes there for some time.

## An original but daring way to defend Pentagon budget Dr Schlesinger risks upsetting a powerful Congressman

From James Reston

Washington, Oct. 22

Dr. James Schlesinger, the Defense Secretary, has hit on an original way to defend the Pentagon's budget. He has attacked the House appropriations committee and got into a scrap with its venerable 75-year-old conservative chairman, Representative George Mahon, of Texas. In Washington, this is a little like blowing up your own arsenal.

Dr. George Mahon from Lubbock has been in the House of Representatives for over forty years and chairman of the committee where the Pentagon gets its money for 11 years. There are few more influential or powerful men in the House of Representatives.

Every man in the armed services above the rank of corporal knows that war is hell, but a whole lot safer than fussing with the man who holds the purse.

But Dr. Schlesinger is a brave man. Unfortunately for him, the weakness of intelligence is often eloquence and arrogance, and when the appropriations committee cut the Administration's requested defence appropriation by over \$7,000m (about £3,500m) Dr. Schlesinger, the intelligent and outraged professor, summed the press into his first news seminar in four months and delivered a carefully written attack on the ridiculous idea of being cut down to a mere \$90,200m for the coming fiscal year.

He sounded as if he had been amputated, which in a way he was, but by about a little finger. The House appropriations committee, he said, made deep, savage, and arbitrary cuts in the President's request for appropriations this year that will, if they are continued through the entire course of the

legislation, have harmful effects upon the defence posture of the United States.

So far he was not in too much trouble with George Mahon but he went on to attack not only the committee's actions but its intelligence and its motives. He suggested that it had been driven by political considerations; that it was pretending that its cuts would not harm the essential security of the nation; that it knew better than this and that this was a form of self-deception at best.

In short, by voting \$90,200m instead of the President's request for \$97,900m, Dr. Schlesinger insisted, the appropriations committee was not only engaged in political hypocrisy but was trying to cover up its deceit.

Mr. Mahon, who has been regarded for years as the most powerful supporter of the Pentagon, finally turned on a Secretary of Defence. In a formal statement, he said that his committee's reduction had been anything but arbitrary and had been made with the objective of eliminating unnecessary spending without impairing essential defence programmes.

Then he added what is likely to be the decisive point in the coming debate on the defence budget, in relation to the national debt, and rates of unemployment, prices, and interest.

Mr. Mahon said he believes that most Americans would agree that \$90,200m or the Defence Department is, if managed and spent wisely, adequate at a time when no United States military forces are engaged in any war and the nation is faced with a huge deficit and an increase in the national debt of \$80,000m. Maybe President Ford, who

was in the House of Representatives for 25 years, and knows George Mahon better than he knows either Dr. Schlesinger or Dr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, will pay more attention now to this revolt against his insistence on Capitol Hill that the defence budget has to be part of his austerity programme like everything else.

Dr. Schlesinger and Dr. Kissinger had been pretending in public that they agree on détente with the Russians, that they agree on "Cruise" missiles and "Backfire" aircraft and all the other issues on the arms control talks with the Soviet Union. But in fact they differ fundamentally on Dr. Schlesinger's premise that the security of the nation rests primarily on military supremacy, which he calls sufficiency, balance, when he is pressed in debate.

Nobody should question Dr. Schlesinger's sincerity, and it is not questioned here. He really thinks we are at a crossroads with the Russians and will sink if we do not keep our military budget up where he wants it. But modesty is not his outstanding quality, and he leaves little room for doubt that his estimate of the military budget may be just a little bit — maybe \$7,000m or \$8,000m — wrong.

The Senate appropriations committee, which was aiming to get some of the House cuts restored, may be sympathetic to him, but after his tussle with George Mahon, he is likely to lose, not only influence on the Hill, but with the President, who knows the dangers of fiddling with Big George or challenging the appropriations committee. —New York Times News Service.

## Murdered woman's father seeks retrial in Athens

From Mario Modiano

Athens, Oct. 22

Mr. Edward Chapman, the London civil engineer, who came to Athens last week to investigate some obscure aspects of the murder of his daughter, Ann, about four years ago, asked his lawyer today to press for a retrial of the case. Before leaving for home tonight he sent a letter of thanks to the Greek Minister of Justice, saying he hoped to return to Athens "in the not

too distant future for a retrial which I believe will be the only way that I shall get the truth".

Under Greek law, a retrial may be ordered only if new evidence is produced indicating that there had been a miscarriage of justice. Mr. Chapman tried to obtain this evidence from Dr. Demetrios Kapsakakis, who was coroner of Athens at the time and performed the autopsy. But Dr. Kapsakakis refused to meet Mr. Chapman.

## Jack Jones' private papers seized by Chilean police

Santiago, Oct. 22 — Police confiscated today the private papers of Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and Workers' Union, as he tried to board an aircraft to Mexico City.

Mr. Jones paid a surprise visit to study the trade union under the Chilean military dictatorship, the British Embassy said today.

Mr. Jones arrived in Santiago with five others as a member of the International Federation of Trade Unions, now in Mexico City.

The group was to have in the status of Chileans under the military dictatorship, and the alleged

derivation of union officials. The six spent only about five hours in the capital and met representatives of the Committee for Peace, an organisation formed after the coup of September 1973, which ousted President Allende. It aimed at aiding families of people who were arrested or had disappeared.

As they were about to board the airliner, police took away some of Mr. Jones' personal papers which may have included notes he made during his visit, the embassy said.

The situation poses difficulties for the British Embassy because Mr. Jones was in Chile only as a member of a trade union delegation without official connections with the British Government. —AP.

## Sinai meeting of Egyptian and Israeli officers

From Eric Marsden

Jerusalem, Oct. 22

Egyptian and Israeli Army officers held a five-hour meeting today at Baluza, one of the strategic crossroads in Sinai which Israel is due to evacuate under the interim agreement.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of the chief coordinator of the United Nations forces in the Middle East, General Ennio Silasvuo. It was a purely military one, at Cairo's insistence, though Israel would have preferred that civilians took part. It was held in secrecy as it had been agreed to keep away press and radio representatives, also at Egypt's insistence, to ensure "a peaceful atmosphere".

A United Nations spokesman in Jerusalem said the meeting was mainly concerned with procedural matters. Earlier, General Silasvuo had said he would deal with matters concerning the carrying out of the agreement, particularly in the southern area.

This is the region of the Abu Rudeis and Ras Sudar oilfields, which Israel is due to evacuate completely by November 25. Its withdrawal began on October 10 with the handing over of the Ras Sudar wells to American technicians representing Egypt.

The second phase of the withdrawal under the interim agreement will begin on January 12, when United Nations forces will begin moving into areas in the north evacuated by Israel, including the Mitla and Gidi passes. This is due to be completed by January 22, when 200 American technicians are expected to be manning the early warning stations allotted to both sides under the agreement.

Major General Herzl Shafir led Israel's three-man team at today's talks. The Egyptian delegation was headed by General Taha el Mahgoub.

Although no serious problems are expected in the joint commission's talks, there is disquiet in Jerusalem over other aspects of the interim agreement, and the accompanying secret undertakings given to both sides by Dr. Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State.

Today was supposed to have been the day when an Israeli cargo would at last pass through the Suez Canal, as the agreement provides, but it has been disclosed that there will be a further delay of up to 10 days.

According to sources, the latest hitch is not political, but has been caused by "loading and technical reasons". This is being received with scepticism in view of earlier postponements.

## Egyptian MP forms his own political group

From Our Correspondent

Cairo, Oct. 22

Mr. Mahmoud Abu Wafia, a member of the People's Assembly and the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union, has announced the forming of his own group — the Social Democratic Platform — within the framework of the ASU, Egypt's only party. He said that those who "believe in God and justice to raise the standard of living of the masses" were welcome to join.

Mr. Abu Wafia, a brother-in-law of President Sadat, is known for his moderate political opinions. Observers in Cairo believe that his group could represent "the centre" of ASU.

In his reform programme, President Sadat stipulated that rightists, centrists and leftists were free to express their views but this should be within ASU.

Mr. Abu Wafia played an important role in exposing what is called in Cairo "the centres of power" — former aides of the late President Nasser, who had plotted to overthrow President Sadat in May, 1971.

Observers believe that Mr. Abu Wafia's move might foreshadow a return of a multi-party system in Egypt, abolished when the 1952 revolution overthrew the monarchy.

But President Sadat has repeatedly stated that the time was still not ripe for forming parties, particularly at the present juncture in the Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as in view of economic and other troubles.

In a statement, Mr. Abu Wafia outlined his platform's objectives as: adherence to socialism; faith in God and social justice to raise the standard of living; justice in the distribution of the national wealth; work to serve the people without ambition for power; and supremacy of the law.

The formation of the platform is expected to lead to the establishment of other groups within ASU.

A left-wing group is in the process of being formed. The weekly Cairo magazine *Rose el-Youssef* said that its main aim would be to continue the 1952 revolution and the left's freedom of expression.

The magazine accused the right wing of trying to stifle the left and exploit "the democratic transformation in Egypt".

*Rose el-Youssef* said that the leftists platform would raise the issue of the representation of workers and peasants "in the Government, the press and other fields".

In foreign policy, it would assert that "socialist countries are the real ally of the Egyptian people".

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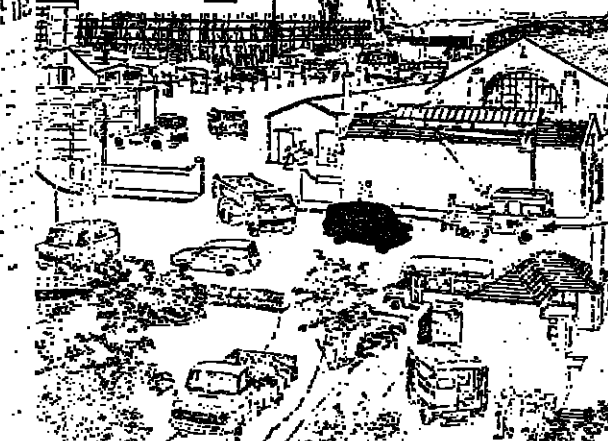
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## The Ford Short Story Competition.



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ENTRANCE PRIZES: 10 sets of matching luggage. Times Comprehensive Atlases of the World.

The Competition. Entrants were asked to write a short story for the October 9 issue of "The Times." (The competition is open until October 31.)

For a copy of the competition rules, please write to: Mr. Sanderson, Ford Motor Company Ltd., Eagle Way, Warley, Brentwood, Essex.

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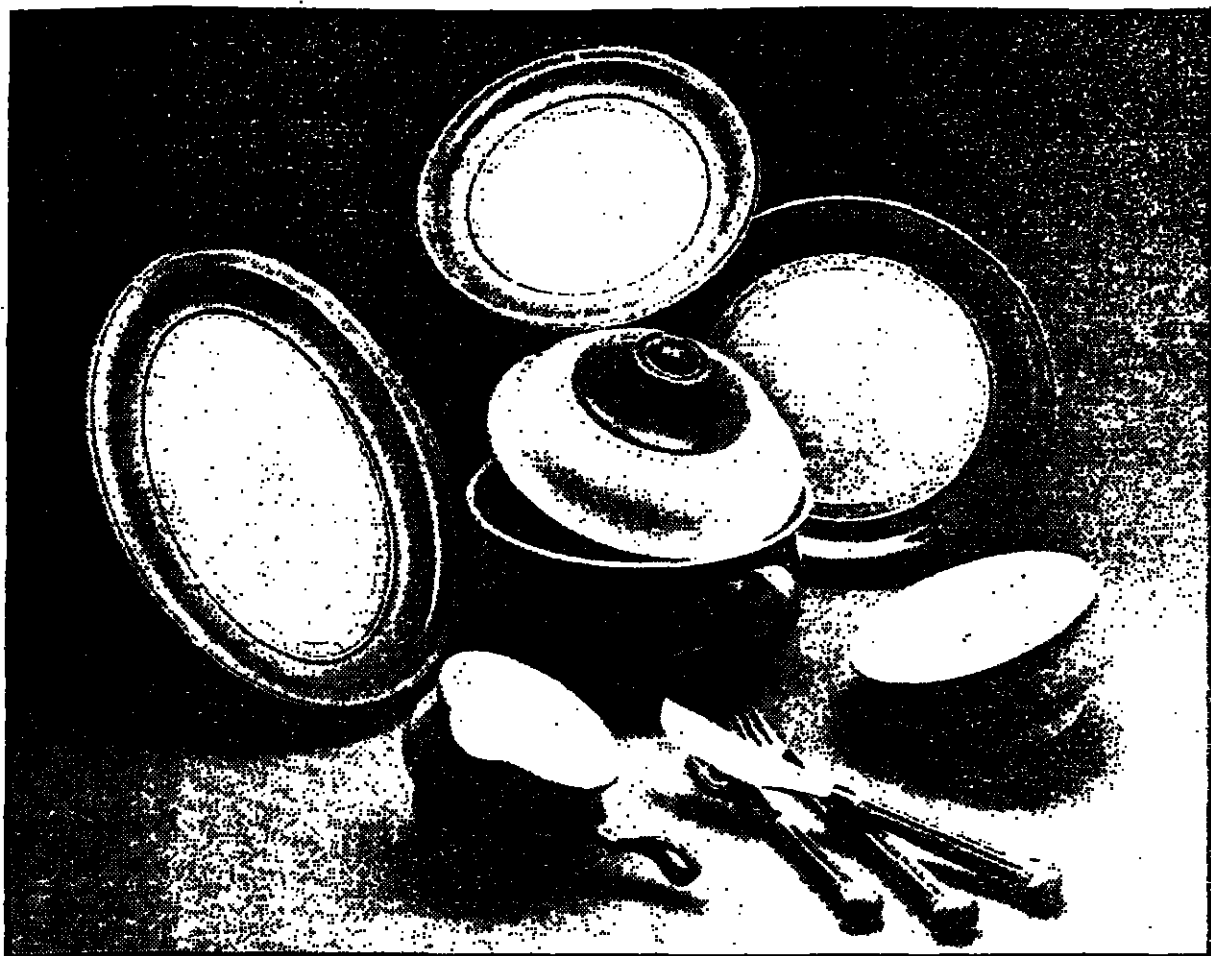
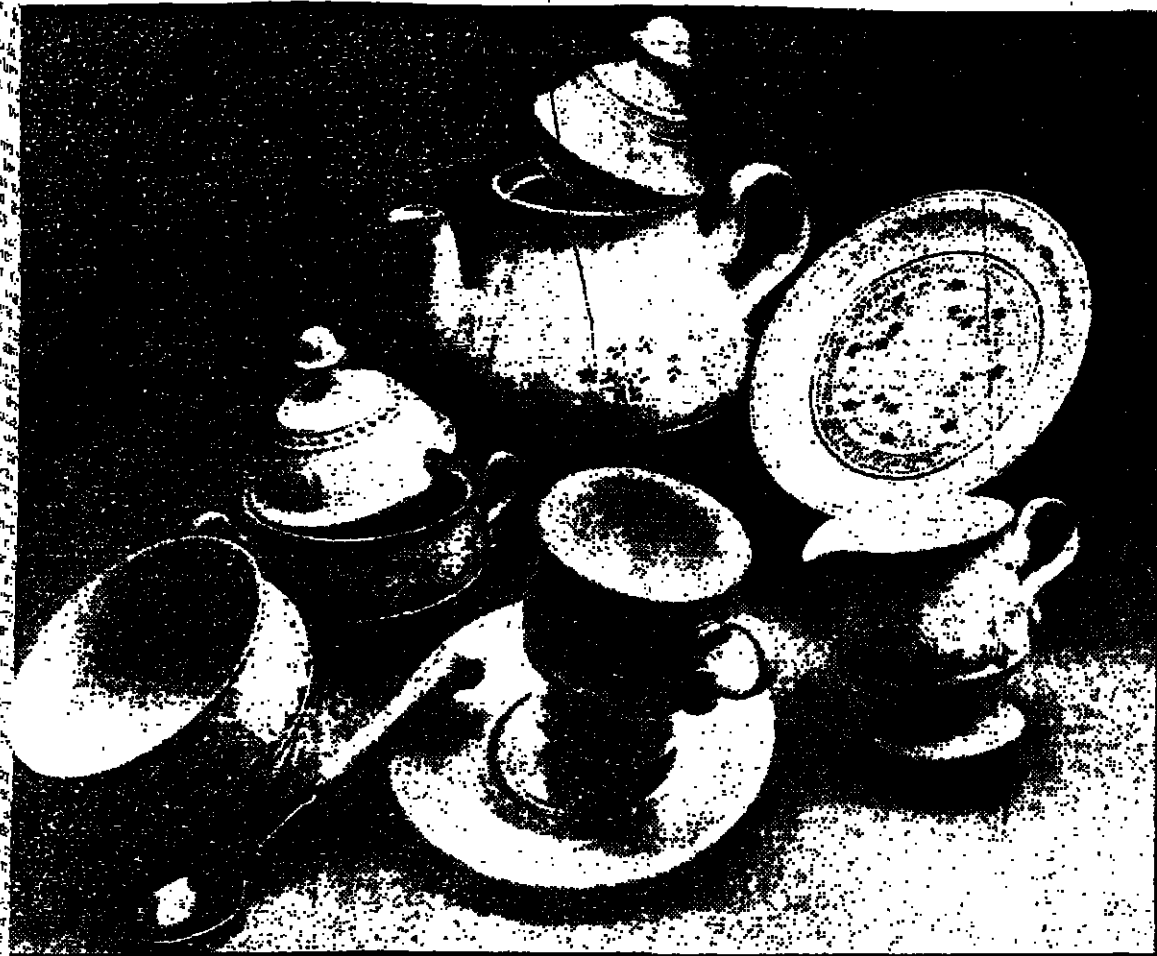
Trans World Service from TWA.







## Shopping/John Groser



Photographs by Trevor Sutton

byware has been doing some market  
rich, and tells me that the typical Denby  
mer "is self-assured, unpretentious,  
ical and home-loving". Mirror, mirror  
a wall... As it happens, I have long  
a fan of the Country Fayre collection  
its sturdy oven-to-table lines and suc-  
cessful designs.

Avignon, Seville, Castille, Lorraine and  
Verona—have the delicate look of fine china  
and yet possess the durability and oven-  
proof qualities associated with Denbyware.  
The six patterns all have basically the  
same shape (I love the *Alice in Wonderland*  
quality of the teapot and cup and saucer),  
though each has a different finish. The  
pretty flowers of the Avignon range (photo-  
graphed above) show up beautifully on the  
off-white background. Without the hand-

Painted floral design, the range is called  
Medici.  
The Seville dinner service in the other  
photograph has pale brown edges (or out-  
sides to casseroles and soup tureens) with  
off-white middles. It is a very glamorous  
pattern which, with Castille, becomes dra-  
matic in blue. All six patterns in the  
collection are going into the shops now and  
will be very widely available. They can be  
seen at Denby's London showroom, Thavies

Inn House, Holborn Circus, London, EC1,  
from where prices and lists of stockists are  
available.  
The Avignon teapot costs £7.75 and the  
cup and saucer £2.45. The Seville casserole  
is £10.85. Plates, which come in three sizes  
(6½, 8½ and 10½), cost £1.30, £1.70 and  
£2.10. The super gravy boat is £3.10 and the  
oval platter £4.40. All are safe in the dish-  
washer and can be taken straight from the  
oven to the table.

The Regency cutlery (also shown in the  
photographs) is a delight to use. The  
stoneware handles fit well into the hand and  
are in a variety of colours to blend with the  
new Renaissance pieces. Regency cutlery—  
dinner knife £1.80 to teaspoon £1.45—will  
not be in the shops until next month. There  
are seven colours for the handles, as well as  
off-white, and the cutlery can go in the  
dishwasher quite safely. Denby guarantees it  
for a year against breakage in normal use.

●The femme fatale thinks that  
mail order is something that  
females do to keep the chau-  
vinists in check. I discovered  
this when I asked her if she  
would like to have her car  
insured by mail order. I must  
confess that I did not know  
that you could insure on the  
instalment plan and this applies  
not only to motor insurance  
but to home insurance as well.  
Grattan, the mail order com-  
pany in Bradford, has recently  
introduced insurance policies  
for the householder and for the  
motorist which enable the con-  
sumer to pay by the (less pain-  
ful) weekly instalments method.  
If you take out motor insurance  
through Grattan you have the  
option of paying over 50 weeks.  
The comprehensive Home In-  
surance Policy enables you to  
pay over 20 weeks.  
Grattan does not suggest that  
it will be able to undercut your  
regular insurer. The company  
says that it is neither noticeably  
cheaper nor more expensive  
than other companies. The ser-  
vice it offers (as with the rest  
of its mail order business) is  
one of convenience.  
The home policy gives you  
several options on the amount  
of cover you wish to have. The  
premiums here do seem to me  
to be highly competitive (cer-  
tainly less than I pay my pre-  
sent insurers) and the proposal  
form and explanatory leaflet  
are set out in layman's terms  
with no small print that I could  
see.  
For inquiries about Grattan  
insurance and the name of your  
local agent, contact: Grattan,  
East Parade, Bradford BD1 5ED  
(Bradford 33344).

●If the *Daily Another News-  
paper* can do it (in colour at  
that) then so can I. Much as I  
adore Arianna Stassinopoulou,  
I do not think that I would wish  
to sit beside her while having  
my hair cut.  
The problem about all those  
chic hairdressing salons that  
were featured in a certain  
Colour Magazine is that hair is  
just an excuse for something  
else. My hair is such a prob-  
lem that I let it grow in its own  
right and not as an excuse.

Accordingly, I go to Jacques  
Alexander, 14 Thackeray  
Street, London W8 (01-837  
3109). Gerald tries to conceal  
my bald patch normally, but  
he is on holiday in Greece (you  
see how rich they all are) and I  
listened with great interest to  
Jacques—his mother is  
Belgian and Alexander really is  
his surname—as he did things  
to Robin Gibb's (you know,  
the Bee Gee's) hair.

Jacques started at John Mark  
and Paul, then went to Vidal  
Sassoon and later to Main Line.  
Then he set up on his own,  
charging as much as his com-  
petitors and enjoying himself  
a good deal more. The new  
salon is not at all flash, is com-  
pletely unisex and does (if you  
want it) get you a cup of coffee.  
On my birthday they got me  
some champagne. Champs  
next to a Bee Gee. What more  
can a chap want?

### Where my plate

as not the only thing that turned  
out to be cold

The only thing colder than  
reception at the Sharrow  
Hotel, on Ullswater, when  
rived for luncheon recently  
the plate on which my main  
course was finally served. Nor-  
mal I am against writing what  
known in the trade as "cock-  
ing copy" and regular  
ders of this column will con-  
n that I much prefer to give  
m information about things  
I like and that I think will  
ase them.

However, the catering busi-  
ness is one of the areas which  
is enormous pitfalls for the  
any consumer and which  
a few notable exceptions  
profits out of and takes  
stage of the consumer to a  
ostorous extent. Accord-  
I intend to show what can  
en when a certain sort of  
urant "gets above itself".  
e Sharrow Bay has built up  
siderable reputation over  
ears. I have never stayed  
but I know people who  
and many of my friends  
eaten there more or less  
arly. By last year, the  
had won every sort of  
for its food, from pestes  
mortars, tureens and pea-  
in the *Good Food Guide*  
e Egon Ronay Gold Plate  
le Hotel of the Year. This  
not take account of the  
eter Rosette and the  
with Mother Audio-  
l Aid.

As the saying goes, that as  
sures the ultimate test  
restaurant is whether it  
satisfaction to you, the  
mer, rather than to the  
food tasters. Of course,  
rants have their off days  
as it happens, four mem-  
of the Sharrow Bay staff  
il on the day I visited the  
That cannot, to my mind,  
surly manners from the

waiters or cold plates from the  
kitchen.  
On arriving, I was greeted  
with a raised eyebrow (but not  
the time of the day) by a very  
superior French waiter. I asked  
for a drink and he asked for my  
name. "Did I want luncheon?"  
he inquired. Naturally I asked  
if he had any better ideas. The  
drink was an unbecomable  
time in coming, which was just  
as well, as the luncheon was  
also.

The cheese and herb pate was  
nice—more a mousse than a pate  
and more herbs than cheese.  
The hot salmon, quite delicious  
(even on its cold plate) and  
was arguably the best  
quiche I have had outside  
France. The shoulder of lamb  
stuffed with a farce of kidneys,  
ham and spinach seemed very  
poor value. On a large, cold  
platter I was served with two  
small pieces of lamb done to a  
luminous British catering grey.

What, you may well ask, went  
on the rest of the plate?  
Vegetables. Six, yes, half a  
dozen, different, overcooked  
vegetables. The wine waiter took  
a long time to bring the wine  
and argued when he did. Al-  
though the restaurant (with  
breath-taking views over Ulls-  
water) was not full, I was ob-  
liged to sit at a "children's  
table" which was, so low I  
could not get my legs under it  
unless I stretched them out  
straight in front of me.

Guests (if that is not too  
bizarre a word to use) are re-  
quired to help themselves to  
coffee and my bill was presented  
to me before I asked for it.  
Having paid it and lingering  
over my cigar, another waiter  
came over and asked me to  
"settle up" as they wanted to  
finalize the till. Come on,  
Sharrow Bay. Get back to the  
basics and I am sure the  
plaudits will follow.

### A medal that makes a model investment

●Sources indicate that only 15  
examples of Albrecht Dürer's  
portrait medal of the young  
Emperor Charles V have sur-  
vived. Eleven are in silver (only  
one is in a private collection  
and that in London), two in  
bronze and two in lead. A  
copper medal was once held by  
the Ashmolean Museum in

Oxford, but there is now no  
record of this.  
The medal was commissioned  
by the City Fathers of Nurem-  
berg for presentation to the  
Emperor when he held the Diet  
there in 1521. In the event, as  
you all know, the Diet was  
transferred at the last minute  
to Worms, though the medal  
was none the less struck and  
came to be considered one of  
the finest of the German  
Renaissance medals.  
The reproductions of the  
medal, now being offered, are  
made from the original in the  
private collection in London.  
Each one, in solid silver, will  
bear on its edge the London  
hallmark and will be made  
about 2mm smaller than the  
original—so there will be no  
possibility of the reproductions  
being mistaken for originals.  
The reproductions will weigh  
about 410g troy (132 grams)  
and will be made of silver



### The dazzling prospect of having money wall-to-wall

●Buckingham Palace has one. So have the  
White House (President Ford's, that is); the  
Bank of England and the Misraf Palace in  
Kuwait. Now I want one, because they are very  
handsome and at roughly £8 a square foot  
would be a splendid investment or, indeed, a  
terrific gift.

Donegal Carpets was founded in 1954 to  
coordinate the efforts of local weavers who  
still carry on the centuries-old craft of pro-  
ducing handmade carpets. The hand-knotting  
technique was first developed in ancient Persia—  
there is in existence a Persian carpet made in  
this way in the fifth century BC.

The craft, or art as I would call it, is prac-  
tised at a little fishing village on the north-west

coast of Eire. Killybegs is the home of Donegal  
Carpets. The designs for the carpets are pro-  
duced to order and the wool is specially dyed—  
as many as 180 different colours have been used  
in a single carpet.

The great thing about hand-knotted carpets  
is that they simply never wear out and they  
can be made to fit any shape of floor, even into  
every nook or cranny where you hide your  
favourite granny as they say in Killybegs.

You do not, of course, have to order a mon-  
ster carpet for the throne room of your  
suburban palace. You can get them to make a  
little rug or wall hanging in some traditional  
or modern design. Details and samples from:  
Donegal Carpets Ltd., 11 Garrick Street, London  
WC2 (01-579 5227).

(925/1000). They will be boxed  
in a leather case and orders  
should be placed with Ransome  
Gallery, 154 Walton Street,  
London, SW3 (01-581 2705),  
where specimen medals can be  
viewed. The medal costs £86,  
which must be a good invest-  
ment as well as a rather splen-  
did paperweight.

On the subject of kitchen gadgets generally, Elizabeth David  
is having its premature spring cleaning sale at present, and there  
are some real goodies to be had at giveaway prices.  
Sadly, the sale is due to end on Saturday, but it is well worth  
a visit to 46 Bourne Street, London, SW1, if you are in that area.  
Le Creuset black skillets are going for lots off—in many sizes. So  
are the good looking French porcelain terrines.

●Fridge-Fresh is a British product which, its makers claim, under-  
performs its three foreign competitors. It looks  
like a green egg (and fits well into the egg tray moulding) and it  
does not make smells, but actually absorbs them. Furthermore,  
it really works.

Activated charcoal granules are used as a filter agent to purify  
the air in the restricted space of your fridge for up to four  
months. If it is a small fridge, then Fridge-Fresh will last longer.  
It costs 35p and is on sale at many branches of Boots, which  
has had the guts to back a British product in the face of severe  
foreign competition. If your local Boots have not got Fridge-  
Fresh, contact Brookline Delta Ltd., 6 Greek Street, London,  
W1V 5LA (01-734 0867).

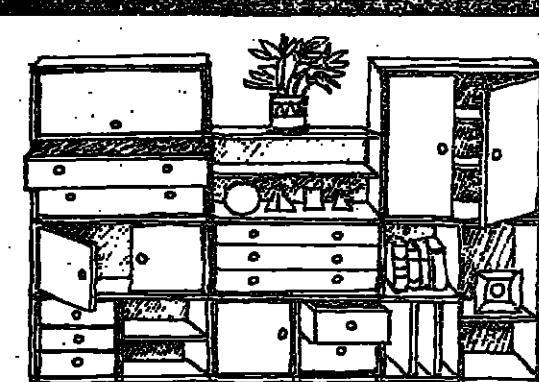
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Le Creuset black skillets are going for lots off—in many sizes. So  
are the good looking French porcelain terrines.

●The tapeless tape measure  
is not an invention of the  
White Rabbit. It is a simple  
little device with a roller wheel  
that you run along or round  
the thing you want to measure  
and the inches appear in the  
readout window on top of the  
plastic case. There is a reset  
button which brings the read-  
ing back to zero.

With the Tapeless Measure,  
you can take readings up to  
99 feet 11 inches. The only  
snag, as far as I can see, would  
occur in dressmaking. With a  
conventional tape measure you  
can easily determine (for  
example) the size of the bust.  
With the Tapeless Measure you  
would have to roll up bill and  
down dale and well, you know,  
it could be jolly confusing. Not  
that I make many dresses, but  
I know people who do.

The Tapeless Measure, which  
was designed in this country,  
is manufactured in America  
from high-impact resistant  
plastic. It is available from  
Chester Fine Arts Ltd., 15  
Provost Road, London NW3  
4ST (01-722 3430), price £3.95.



CubeBox storage units in white melamine laminate  
all based on a 16" module, they can be used alone  
or interlock to make any arrangement you require.  
The system is inexpensive and versatile—some  
typical prices for units with backs (all 16" deep):  
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cube + 3 drawers £13.80 cube for records £10.15  
cube + door £ 9.40 open unit 32x16 £ 9.30  
32x16 + shelf £10.95 32x16 + door £11.70  
32x16 + 2 drawers £16.80 open unit 32x32 £11.60  
wardrobe 32x48 £26.10 plus plinths, extra shelves  
sliding doors, etc. which can be added as needed.  
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catalogue (which includes shelving) most items are  
ex-stock or by mail order to UK mainland addresses  
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### Problem

PUBLIC PROBLEM

There's been a media explosion on  
about this week. We were inter-  
viewed on LBC's AM programme and  
my name was kind enough to  
appear on the service in the  
many Standard. All this media  
did not stop us sending flowers  
a host of new mums, providing  
help for a shop and providing  
a cherry which has the same  
as one of our members. If  
I've not a practical problem in  
when we've usually got a practical  
civilised solution. The President  
is for our help, 1379 Vauxhall  
Lane Road, London SW1, or ring

01-828 8181

### Coal comfort for people with big winter fuel bills

●The other day I toddled along to the  
Solid Fuel Advisory Service and was  
lightly thrown to be told that they  
were: "An alliance of solid fuel dis-  
tributors and producers whose aim is to  
provide a unified and high standard of  
service to customers and potential  
customers for solid fuel." In other  
words, there is a big drive going on  
to promote coal for heating and cooking.  
The SFAS has 75 centres throughout  
the country and the consumer can call

at, write to, or telephone the nearest  
centre. The list is available from: SFAS,  
Robert House, Grosvenor Place, London  
SW1 (01-235 2020).

It is a fact that many houses are  
being built without chimneys and the  
SFAS claims that 2,000,000 homes  
simply do not have one and therefore  
could not burn a coal fire if they  
wanted. This seems to me to be taking  
away an essential freedom of choice. I  
mean, if you want to burn coal (or old

copies of *The Times* if you live in a  
hot air non-smokeless area) then why  
should you be obliged to use gas, or  
electricity, or oil?

There seems to be evidence that coal  
is actually the cheapest form of heating.  
The SFAS figures for running costs  
make interesting reading. For a three-  
bedroomed house using 600 useful  
therms as at October, 1975, the cost in  
London for using house coal (the most  
expensive solid fuel) would be £150. Gas

would be £140 and electricity £192.  
On the other hand, if you live in  
Edinburgh, the respective costs would  
be £126, £140 and £180. In Cardiff the  
costs would be: coal £112, gas £140,  
electricity £168. In Leeds, it would  
work out at £103, £130 and £181. Were  
you to use Housewarm or grains or  
beans, then solid fuel compares even  
more favourably. There must be some-  
thing in it, for there is no smoke with-  
out fire.

## Dynatron—the expression of traditional values

Every colour television and audiounit is a unique blend of the age-old  
skills of the cabinet maker and the expertise of the modern electronics  
engineer.

Traditional cabinets, Queen Anne, Regency and Jacobean, are hand-  
built and polished in the authentic style of the period.

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technical innovation, nothing compares.

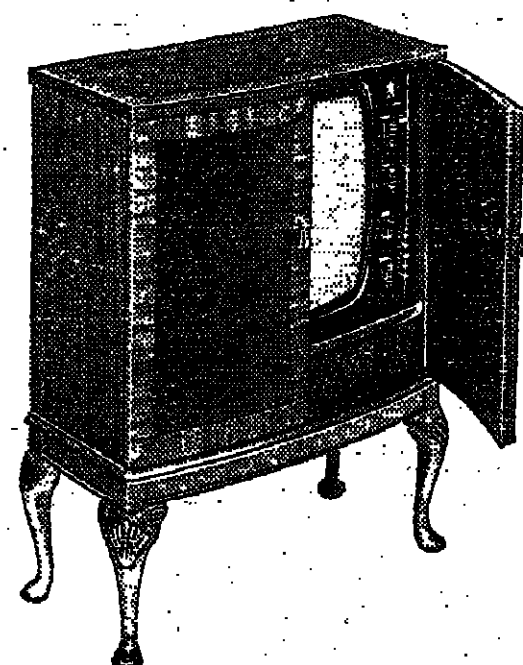
Technically, colour televisions, tuner/amplifiers, record playing units,  
cassette tape decks and matching loudspeakers are all built to the  
highest standards and specifications.

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society still have their standards right.

To really understand what we mean by 'traditional values', call at  
your Authorised Dynatron Dealer—or post the coupon for brochures to  
see the complete range—in both traditional and contemporary styles.

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Ditton Walk, Cambridge CB5 8QD  
Please send me the Dynatron Audio and TV  
range brochures.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Ditton Walk, Cambridge CB5 8QD

















# Night Nurse can dispose of an old favourite

Michael Phillips  
Correspondent

of Errors, the champion hurdler, is not running in the night Nurse race at Newbury tomorrow afternoon. But his absence, we still have the prospect of a race, one that I think is the prize.

Last year this race was won by the Woolton Hill, advised someone who sponsored a race at Newbury. It looked quite a person in question. The Woolton Hill, Charles Collier, who was sought after by the Jockey Club, of programmes, Ken All-

soon had we got over-when the sponsor, Mr. Collier, dropped out. The reason I am in this race is because of the Woolton Hill, which has been watered constantly throughout the summer, will be run. The Woolton Hill, which has been watered constantly throughout the summer, will be run. The Woolton Hill, which has been watered constantly throughout the summer, will be run.

Nurse has already made a Free Handicap hurdle race at Newbury. The Nurse has already made a Free Handicap hurdle race at Newbury. The Nurse has already made a Free Handicap hurdle race at Newbury. The Nurse has already made a Free Handicap hurdle race at Newbury.

## Wolverhampton programme

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Majority (G. Baxter), having led from the start, beats Tachibana in the Trafalgar Handicap.

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## Wee Anna ready for her big chance

By Jim Snow

It seems probable that the decision of Guy Barker, the breeder and owner of Wee Anna, to bypass the Jockey Club Cup and a £10,000 race in Germany in favour of Newbury's Sir Simon Stakes on Saturday could pay off handsomely.

Having heard the explanations of both Barker and Durr, we were satisfied that the filly was well away, that she did not have a clear run in the straight and that she was left with too much to do. But that was plain for all to see. It all added up to the fact that Durr had ridden a bad race, even allowing for the fact that he and Bressley considered that in the balance runs her best races when she is ridden from behind.

## Carlisle programme

2.15 HARRABY HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £306: 2m 330yd)  
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## A man whose apparel does not proclaim him

By Sydney Friskin

Not to be outdone, Alden at the other end blocked a strong shot from a short corner by Dunsterley, and the exchanges were even until the interval, when Dunsterley became more assertive. Evans, having run through the defence with a dazzling piece of stick work, suddenly found himself obstructed in front of goal by a defender who was not in possession of his stick. But Evans failed to convert the inevitable penalty stroke, an award which proved more a fruit of a couple of minutes later when the privilege of taking it was given to Poon Fook Lok.

London's last chance of saving the game came when a late short corner was taken by Dunsterley, but he decided to change his striker, hoping perhaps for a change of luck, but the move was unsuccessful. Then it was Dunsterley who nearly scored. Poon Fook Lok allowed himself to be deceived by a defender who kept after Evans had done the spadework. Both goalkeepers stood up well under pressure, which was one of the reasons why the score was so low. Dunsterley, the custodian of London's citadel, was the first to be summoned to action when he failed to clear the ball from the goal after Evans had made the ground. Bateman's next effort was to save from a short corner well struck by Harrison.

## Motor sport

Minis will take up racing challenge again

By John Blunsden

The British Leyland Mini, which dominated the class effectively in racing and rallying in the 1960s, is to make a serious comeback in motor sport next season.

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## SPORT

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## BOOKS/ONE

## Vices and fallacies

Lessons of Ulster

By T. E. Utey

(Dent, £4.95)

T. E. Utey has written an eloquent indictment of British policy in Northern Ireland during the past six years. He provides a narrative of events in the province only so far as is necessary for his analysis of the "vices and fallacies" of government policy.

The flavour of his book can best be conveyed by quoting a few extracts:

Ireland has come to provide a theatre in which, relieved of the immediate pressures of opinion on the mainland, British politicians are at liberty to indulge their weaknesses, exhibit to perfection the errors of the traditions in which they have been reared, and thereby to provide case studies from which invaluable lessons about the conduct of British politics can be inferred.

On the B-Specials: It was hardly surprising that this force should have earned the undying hostility of those who wished to destroy the state. It had for many years been the chief obstacle to their success.

From that the reader may infer that Mr Utey writes elegant and forceful prose which is a pleasure to read, and that his sympathies are with Ulster Unionists. He both declares and exhibits that interest: indeed he preceded Mr Enoch Powell in the role of English well-wisher contesting a parliamentary seat in Ulster—what was in February 1974, in North Antrim, the stamping ground of Mr Paisley who went ahead of him by 28,000 votes. His instinctive understanding of the Ulster Unionist position is attested by the accuracy of his comments, though not so rare, one suspects, among sorts of other Englishmen—is one of the most valuable qualities of his book. It makes comprehensible the deep distaste which almost every variety of Unionist by now regards governments in power at Westminster.

The "vices and fallacies" of British policy are analysed in the following. An assumption that in politics there can be no final incompatible aspirations, where the wishes of one man are wholly irreconcilable with those of another; that there is never a dispute which can only be settled by force. A belief that negotiation equals therapy. A view that the law is predestined to fail, which is combined with an inordinate belief in the efficacy of force when applied by rebels against the state. An obsession with the concept of the "centre"—this is deemed to consist of the vast majority of mankind whose specific interests are held to be silence, moderation and a taste for compromise.

When the search for such people proves unavailing British politicians seek to summon them into existence. An important part of Mr Utey's theme is that the various attempts by British government to fortify a mislocated "centre" in Ulster politics have polarized the community in precisely the way which it was the purpose of these initiatives to exclude. Not the least of the vices Mr Utey catalogues is an inability on the part of British ministers to form a clear and consistent view of what British obligations and interests are in relation to Ulster.

Mr Utey concludes that British governments have both put in jeopardy the chances of maintaining the union with Britain (and the chance of doing so on the basis of regional devolution) and have certainly, he thinks, been lost and made it virtually impossible to find a practicable, let alone honourable, method of bringing the union to an end.

Integration on the present Scottish model, while it has certainly been a time there is a parliamentary election in Ulster, seems to him now the best hope. That was written before the surprising conversion of Mr William Craig to something like a centrist position. One would like to have had Mr Utey's reflections on that development within the covers of this book. But that was not possible, in spite of an Epilogue as long as the Conclusion, and a Postscript as long as the Epilogue.

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 NIRAD C CHAUDHURI  
 BARRIE JENKINS



Malraux as Doctor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1967

## The sphinx

André Malraux

By Jean Lacouture

Translated by Alan Sheridan

(André Deutsch, £7.50)

The tradition of the "intellectual" as a public figure in France is a well-known one, and goes back at least to the Encyclopaedists of the eighteenth century. There is no real equivalent in England, where "intellectual" is frequently a term of pit-pot abuse, and writers and thinkers are judged for adopting social or political attitudes beyond the restricted perimeters of University quarters, late-night television shows, or Sunday gossip columns. Bertrand Russell was a notable exception, but otherwise it is generally difficult to name modern English figures with a public weight comparable to, say, Sartre, Raymond Aron, or Claude Lévi-Strauss.

André Malraux is now 74, and has been the prime modern example of a French intellectual since he was elected to the Académie Française in 1959. In the affairs of his nation, his astonishingly diverse career is marked by political events as much as literary ones: French colonial involvement in revolutionary Indo-China during the 1920s; the republican struggle in Spain in the 1930s; the Resistance movement during the war; and, as Minister for Cultural Affairs, the city-conservation policies of the 1950s and 1960s. These decades are equally marked by major books: *La Condition Humaine* which won the Prix Goncourt in 1933; *L'Esprit*, which with Orwell's *Homage to Catalonia* is an essential document of the Spanish Civil War; and the part of his *Antimémoires* (1967) which is his vivid encounter with Nehru, Mao, Trotsky, and above all, Charles de Gaulle.

Now why has a special role to play in evaluating such a career, where the relation between historical circumstance and personal gift, between the public and the private man, is particularly complex and intriguing. However, it must be said that Monsieur Lacouture's book, though long and detailed, is not a biographical portrait in the usual sense: it is based on memoirs, anecdotes, interviews and speeches, rather than on any significant letters, journals, or diaries, so that one entire dimension of Malraux's somewhat spine-like personality is missing. Lacouture has produced previous studies of Nasser, Mao, and de Gaulle, and he is fascinated by the nature of power. In consequence he approaches Malraux primarily as a brilliant political adventurer, writing with guarded admiration, judiciously and wittily, with an occasional touch of the professional journalist's worldly disillusion.

He accents Malraux as a major intellectual figure with few hesitations: "Few other French writers, since Victor Hugo, will have so animated, stirred, directed, orientated the art and life of the collective, the colour of the towns, the chance of being a man and an artist in one's own country." (Though reading that sentence in French, there is a faintly uneasy echo of Gide's "Victor Hugo—hélas!") What occupies

him more closely, first, how far Malraux's reputation as a heroic man of action is really a literary legend; and second, how far Malraux's shift from pre-war Marxist sympathies to post-war Gaullism, a startling "metamorphosis" of Left into Right, reflects national need or personal opportunism or some more subtle blend of the spirit of the age.

On the matter of heroics, Lacouture is able to demonstrate a continuous pattern of personal myth-making in the supposedly autobiographical novels, and the presumably autobiographical *Mémoires*. The evidence is both surprising and somewhat damning, and reveals in Malraux a marked preference for self-dramatization. Of the Resistance episode, for example, Lacouture shows that Malraux was actually involved for less than four months, and endangered the entire network by flamboyant behaviour which led promptly to his capture in July, 1944.

Yet paradoxically, a man of great physical courage, with a theory of "fraternity", also emerges.

Malraux's political career, especially in its latter stages, receives a more openly polemic treatment. Little space is given to his ministerial campaign for the preservation of historic monuments, for the national exhibitions, or for his concept of adult culture fostered through the famous "musée imaginaire".

My feeling here is that Lacouture is not only partisan but also premature. He has neither the materials nor the perspective to produce a penetrating biographical account in the Anglo-Saxon sense of a fully re-created life. The book's value is far more that of a companion to a French history (its subtitle in the original edition was in fact *une vie dans le siècle*) and Lacouture's strength lies in placing Malraux's intellectual shifts within their broad social context. Thus in a passage central to the whole study, he writes of Malraux's position with regard to Indochina and Spain:

It is as if, like the tragic poet of the French classical tradition, André Malraux considered working of his genre only a subject which he did not know, and which he nobly by distance in space. Something of this attitude can be found in the "third-worldism" of the left in the 1960s, which pretends to do battle for the Poles and the Vietnamese rather than for the French proletariat.

It is interesting to contrast this with the insularity of the English left, and to speculate how far this is precisely because of the "self-dramatizing" denied to our own intellectual figures, both Left and Right, and to wonder if it is finally a curse or blessing. It is only with May 1968, for example, and the breaking of the Gaullist spell over France, that we seem to have confronted the same world, the same problems, the same challenge. In this sense Malraux's work is an achievement we have yet to come into, awaiting us—as so much else—in Europe.

Richard Holmes

Michael Binyon

## Quick guide

Wednesday Early Closing, by Norman Nicholson (Faber, £4.50).

Norman Nicholson's last volume of poems, *A Local Habitation* (1972), showed this always honest and craftsmanlike poet breaking through the limitations of mere craft, mere honesty, to achieve something more difficult and at the same time more relaxed—poems in praise of a particular place at specific times, which touch the universal and the timeless. That place is the small town of Milium, in Cumberland, where Mr Nicholson has spent most of his life. In this attractive volume of autobiography he celebrates Milium by referring to sentiments in his childhood and early manhood there, and in so doing paints a valuable picture of a way of life now gone for ever, though no doubt common enough in the first three decades of the twentieth century. In doing so, he has the capacity for thinking through images and presenting those images concretely on the page, this book deserves a place on the shelf beside other poets' memoirs of their beginnings—alongside Dylan Thomas's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog*, say, and Laurie Lee's *Cider with Rosie*.

Luis Buñuel by Francisco Aranda: translated and edited by David Robinson (Secker & Warburg, £6.50 and £3.95). An important book, particularly in this English version. Francisco Aranda has known Buñuel for many years and probably knows more about him and the details of his early life than anyone else—especially since he has had the advantage of constant conversation with his subject, whose comments are often directly reproduced. In the original Spanish one had to dig rather for the good things, and these were missing in the English version. These have nearly all been collected by his English editor-translator, who has sorted out confusions, sometimes tightened up the original, sometimes extended it, and always shows it in the best possible light. The volume also contains a fascinating selection of Buñuel's surrealist texts, some of his early film reviews, and the most detailed filmography yet.

*The Prostitute's Padre*, by Tom Cullen (Bodley Head, £3.95). A brilliant account of Harold Davidson, who neglected his Norfolk parishioners for hazardous ministry among London teashop girls and prostitutes. Fortunately Mr Cullen fits the moral crusader and jackrabbit to a theory, propounded in 1929, reinforcing his argument with reference to a work published as recently as 1965. Davidson's role-playing is not related to his early experience as an actor; his childhood and unhappy marriage receive slight attention. Rejoicing in platitude—"Stiffy hugs its secrets to itself"—he constantly balances sentences for an "according to police reports" or a "Mrs Weston claimed" or a "times the least of Ronald Byrne's essay in *Age of Illusion*, Mr Cullen's book conveys not a tenth of Byrne's zest, either for the fantasy-hungry thiries or for the cut-price Gladstone martyred by lions at Skigness.

*Women and Work*, by Ross Davies (Hutchinson, £3.25; Arrow, 75p). The Victorian assumption (unhappily still with us) that woman's economic role is both secondary to, and at odds with, her social role, is challenged by this careful and thoughtful study. The historical condition behind the present condition, where women represent one third of the labour force while receiving one fifth of the national wage packet are traced, together with the path of legislation which has attempted to change this. Old ideas, such as the notion that a respectable woman is supported by her male relatives, die hard. Ross Davies demonstrates that women still fail to make the most of opportunities offered them, and that it still depends on the will (which is lacking) to implement existing legislation which might prevent the waste of talent which continues in our economy today.

## Tread lightly

Watch How You Go

By Martin Sullivan

(Hodder &amp; Stoughton, £5.50)

What kind of a man suddenly decides at the age of 52 to uproot himself from the Deanery of Christchurch, New Zealand, and migrate to a parish in the purlieus of Bryanston Square, W.1? That unusual act of courage would certainly make me want to read more about Martin Sullivan, even if I did not already know that five years later he became Dean of St Paul's—an appointment which, as he records, took him no less than the majority of those acquainted or unacquainted with the mysterious processes of ecclesiastical Crown appointments.

*Watch How You Go* sheds no light on such arcana. But it does reveal the courage, humour and resilient spirit of the man who began life in 1910 over a stationer's shop in Auckland and now presides over our metropolitan Cathedral. There is no mistaking that he writes as he is, without any attempt at pretension or disguise. Life for him must be taken as it comes, with all its paradoxes and turn-ups for the book. He does not over-estimate his talents, but has certainly never wrapped them in a napkin and buried them for lack of courage or enterprise. Not the least of the attractions of this enjoyable book is his unflinching readiness

to admire the gifts and abilities of others. His life, which could hardly be called a success, is a people of all kinds can be need of encouragement and friendship.

His book is full of "winks and cracks", because he enjoys them, as its title indicates. As Milton put it, "humour is a necessary part of wisdom to be found between the cracks." We are pestered by press interviews about his exalted appointment; he admits he was raised by them and replied "Well, I'm not a fool." He was duty-bound in the press and knew that he had surely been a fool to make that gaffe.

But this autobiography gives him the last word on that score. There have been many more scholarly Deans of St Paul's, none less pompous, none less touch with the given world, more adventurous in his attempt to bring the vast, disquieting of Wren's masterpiece within the range of a generation seeking there the simple simplicities of the Christian Gospel. If the book and upon him proved, as it were, a wiseacre, ever, wisdom is justified of her children. Under the overpowering dome, by way of this decausal Puck, cheerfulness now keeps breaking in.

Joseph McCulloch

## Novels to Note

COLIN FORBES

THE STONE LEOPARD

'THE STONE LEOPARD is, I believe, one of the most dramatic and frighteningly topical novels ever written. I haven't felt so excited by a book since I read the first draft of *The Day of the Jackal*, which I subsequently produced.' Sir John Wod

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VOTE TO KILL

'It was impossible to put down and I finished it at a sitting.' Edward Heath, M.P., *The Times*  
 'A first-rate, fast-paced political novel... splendidly blended.' Derek Stanford, *Scotsman*

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JACK HIGGINS

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

'A cracking wartime thriller about a plot by a top German paratrooper group to kidnap Churchill... one of the best thrillers I have read this year.'

George Thaw, *Daily Mirror*

The excitement is terrific.

David Holloway, *Daily Telegraph*

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NIGHT OF THE JUGGLER

'Suspense superbly handled... the plotting is meticulous. Each character is created in minute dedicated detail.' *Belfast Telegraph*

It keeps you reading until you finish, it's all so compulsive. *Publisher's Weekly*

£3.00

THOMAS KENEALLY

GOSSIP FROM THE FOREST

'A tour-de-force, entirely gripping and... very moving.' C.J. Driver, *Guardian*

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'Dick Francis has done it again.'

H. R. F. Keating, *The Times*

'You may never want to bet again, but by heaven, you will want to read more of Mr. Francis.'

George Thaw, *Sunday Mirror*

Michael Joseph £2.95

## Overtaken by events

New Portuguese Letters

By the Three Marias

Translated by Helen R. Lane; poetry translated by Patti Gillespie, with the assistance of Suzette Macedo (Collins, £5; Paladin, £1.50)

Until the coup, practically the only news from Portugal was the case of the three Marias—Maria Isabel Barreno, Maria Teresa Hortá, and Maria Velho da Costa—three feminists accused of publishing a pornographic novel. The court hearings began amid much publicity, but were abruptly halted in April, 1974: overnight the public puritanism of the old regime was engulfed in a wave of dirty magazines. In the new climate New Portuguese Letters clearly did not offend the censor. Indeed the judge proclaimed it a work of literary merit, and like Lady Chatterley the "pornography" turns out to be a few passages of typically Lawrentian lyricism

ing over the physical aspects of sexual intercourse.

The book is a series of dialogues, essays, poems and imaginary letters contributed jointly by the three authors. They are pivoted around some remarkable historical letters written in the seventeenth century by a Portuguese nun, Maria Alcoforada to her faithful lover, a French officer who returned home after a passionate affair within the convent walls. The three Marias have elaborated on this doomed liaison with letters from Maria Alcoforada's niece, cousin, nursemaid, descendants and admirers, among whom they include themselves.

The letters explore the tragedy of a woman aroused to emotional fulfilment by a vain and shallow man and then abandoned to scandal and suffering behind the convent bars. Her tragedy ripples among her relatives bringing suicide and unhappiness, and down the centuries among women with variations on her name. Described by their mothers, ill-

treated by their lovers, condemned by society to new forms of convents, some seek revenge, some attempt suicide, and some accept their suffering as the inevitable consequence of being a woman.

Where the letters tell Maria's story, the underlying theme of women's oppression comes to life. A peasant woman writes to her husband in Canada and her loneliness forces a political response to a Portugal where men have to emigrate to earn a living; a servant tells her mistress of her husband's violence since his return from the African wars, and Portuguese colonial policy stands condemned.

But where the authors write their own "letters", the prose goes dead. The tone becomes strident, the self-conscious speculation about their mission tiresome, the purple passages, flabby. Least successful of all are the passages of poetry. Even allowing for difficulties of translation (otherwise excellent), the garbled imagery and clichéd romanticizing fits in ill with the terse tragedy of Maria Alcoforada the poems interrupt.







much of a hurry, just  
You can doze a little, but don't  
sleep".

One member, he was told, he  
dropped off to sleep in the  
to snore. Then he began  
dream that he was coming  
the House. When he woke  
he was.

PHS





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## THE FOUR NATIONS OF THE UK

notoriously dangerous through a Parliament to the composition of the... Yet while there may be another general election some three years, it is soon to consider certain... The Conservatives may feel that there is a... in their favour. They have settled their leadership, not simply in the person of their... but in getting Mrs... fully accepted by the... party in Parliament... country. It was in that... that their Blackpool con-... was especially important... can now be no doubt who... them into the election... it may come.

can look forward to that... with all the greater hope... they are now in opposi-... will not be comfort-... for any party to be in... Even if Mr Healey's... are more successful than... people now expect, it will... to make them successful... as well as economic... That would require the... benefits to be in evi-... in advance of... election and to be large... to outweigh in voters'... the hardships that are... to lie ahead.

there is a Conservative... will have to flow very... in England if it is to... them back into office... is no evidence of a Con-... recovery of any... in Scotland, Wales... Ireland, though the... vatives now hold only... four seats outside... d. That means that a... Conservative Government... probably be sustained by... mentary party that is

## ST GERMANY IN THE SOVIET EMBRACE

friendship treaty signed... between the Soviet... and East Germany sheds... stinging light on the ambi-... concern which the... ins feel towards their... on protégé. On the one... they have spent years... to enhance its status in... to consolidate the division... rmany and provide a model... ism in the fatherland of... Marx. On the other hand... are anxious to retain very... control in case German... ism should surface again... from within the East... Communist Party where... ps only fitfully or in the... of dangerously close rela-... tionship with West Germany.

on the one hand the new... formally acknowledges... East Germany, "as a... independent socialist... as become a fully fledged... of the United Nations... tion" with the other... it binds East Germany... tightly than ever to the... Union. In fact it brings... in the so-called Brezhnev... e in terms very similar... e used to justify the... n of Czechoslovakia in... The support, strengthen-... safeguarding of the... t gains, achieved at the... heroic efforts and selfless... of the peoples, is the

## ROCCAN MASSES ON THE MARCH

ling for unarmed rather... med volunteers to march... e Spanish Sahara, King... of Morocco has made a... public relations move... s he got the idea from his... enemy, Colonel Gaddafi... tagged a similarly spec-... non-violent march on... two years ago though the... nt is hardly an auspicious... far from bringing about... sired union of Egypt and... it was followed by a... breach of relations... them.

Hassan will not so easily... o for an answer. He has... warning that, if force is... tains his peace marchers... not hesitate to use force... turn. His intention to... the "Moroccan... ", manu militari if need... as been many times... ly proclaimed and is... ntly endorsed by the... spectrum of Moroccan... , including even those of... ght's opponents radical... to have been imprisoned... tured. As for the tolerated... parties, they have criticized the Government

### Solomon Islands

Ar Francis R. Kikolo  
your edition of September... has just been received in... Sir Bernard Braine, MP... that the whole of the Western... of the Solomon Islands... sing a third of the popula-... as asked through its District... to join Bougainville.

Western District of the... ntwentieth one fifth of the... tion, but the important fact... it has made no such request... Eastern Council has taken up... of Shortland Islanders that... gainville should secede from... New Guinea and make sanc-... tainist people from the Short-... and Choiseul in the Western... to, who traditionally enjoy... al privileges across the... al boundary, they might lose... teditary land interests. The... ra Council has also under-

taken a study of a proposal for a... Western State Government as part... of the Solomon Islands. These... are very different matters.

The Solomon Islands Government... with Britain's help while it... remains dependent, know how to... look after the interests of its own... people now and in the future. It... does not appreciate gratuitous inter-... ference or inaccurate statements by... outsiders.

### Payment of pensions

From Mr F. B. Porges  
Sir, My wife and I have elected to... receive our pensions by quarterly... cheques in arrears.

dom a different party will be the... leading one, and the strong pos-... sibility that the next United... Kingdom Government will be... faced with a hostile majority... everywhere outside England. Two... conclusions follow from this. The... first is that it strengthens the... case for electoral reform. If the... country is to be polarized in polit-... ical terms, geographically as well... as ideologically, it becomes all the... more important to ensure fair rep-... resentation for minorities in par-... ticular areas. Scottish Conserva-... tives will not feel that their... voice will be heard by the elec-... tion of more Conservatives from... the midlands of England.

But whether there is electoral... reform or not it will still be... necessary for the British Govern-... ment to be especially sensitive... in their dealings with the out-... lying parts of the United King-... dom. Scotland and Wales are... nations with their own distinctive... traditions, their own cultural... background, and their own folk... memories. Northern Irishmen are... not Englishmen who happen to... live on the other side of the... Irish Sea. These differences need... to be respected by English... politicians in a way that they... have so often not been respected... in the past—and indeed are often... not respected today. It is true... that London can frequently seem... a distant place from Newcastle... and Manchester, but not in the... same sense as it does from Edin-... burgh, Cardiff or Belfast. British... Governments have been taught by... the unions in recent years that... the possession of office is not in... itself sufficient to confer power. Authority requires consent, and... consent requires understanding. The... cohesion of the United King-... dom could well depend on Govern-... ments remembering that principle.

and defend the historic achieve-... ments of socialism". There is... no sign of the right to neutrality... mentioned in the documents of the... Helsinki conference. In fact there... is a Helsinki conference at all, in... spite of the immense "historic... significance" conferred upon it... almost daily in the communist... press.

Presumably this is because... the Helsinki conference set out... ground rules for relations among... the nominally independent sov-... ereign states. Political realities... are more clearly reflected in the... new treaty. What really concerns... the Soviet Union is its control... over eastern Europe. Where this... conflicts with the right to sov-... ereignty, independence, neutral-... ity, non-intervention or indeed... almost anything else there is no... doubt which takes precedence. Yet... there is one notable omission... from the new treaty which deserves... acknowledgment. There is no... mention of the ultimate aim of... reunifying Germany under social-... ism. This was specified in the... constitution until last year. Then... it was dropped. It was difficult... to reconcile with assertions... that the frontiers of Europe... are now permanent. Perhaps it... was also thought liable to... inflate hopes in East Germany.

Just how that self-determina-... tion can be exercised is not easy... to see. Estimates of the (primar-... ily nomadic) population vary... wildly, and so far it has proved... impossible to conduct a census... let alone any kind of plebiscite. All... that can be said is that neither... the International Court nor the... UN subcommittee which visited... the territory this summer could... find any substantial basis for... the Moroccan claims. No move-... ment calling for union with... Morocco has succeeded in im-... planting itself in the territory, whereas the Algerian-backed... Frente Polisario, which wants... independence, has carried on... military and political activity... there for some years and has... now warned that it will forcibly... oppose a Moroccan takeover. That... does not necessarily mean that... the population as a whole... either desires or would benefit... from independence. But it does... place a responsibility on the... United Nations, and on Morocco's... friends and allies in particular, to... prevent the issue from being... preempted by a fait accompli. There... is not much time left.

Recently I asked the Department... of Health and Social Security... in Newcastle upon Tyne to send... cheques directly to our bank since... this would save postage, inconven-... ience in the case of absence from... home and additional loss of inter-... est.

The answer was that this was not... possible unless we were "going... touring"—I assume for a prolonged... period of time.

I have never found any problem... when asking for the direct payment... to our bank of share dividends, loan... interest or even interest on gh-... edged securities. Why, then, the... refusal in the case of pensions? Or... is it simply due to red tape?

### Compulsory headlights

From Mr E. R. Johnston  
Sir, While I was a Chief Constable... I always deprecated the use of the... expression "side-lights" and asked... everyone under my command to call... them what they are, parking... lights. In addition I always en-... couraged my Superintendents to... institute proceedings for driving... without due consideration for other... users of the road whenever an ac-... cident occurred and it could be... shown that the driver of my vehi-... cle was driving with his "park-... ing lights" only. This particularly... struck me when a pedestrian was... struck by a car.

It will be a real contribution to... road safety when it is made an... offence to drive after dark on... "parking lights" only.

## Advice for workers' cooperatives

From Mr John Morley  
Sir, Some of those who read about... the untimely failure of the news-... paper workers' cooperative in *The... Times* of October 21, after reading... the success story of farmers' co-... operatives on the same page on... Monday, may wonder what conclu-... sions are to be drawn from these... very different experiences.

Briefly, they are as follows. Farmers' cooperatives all had the... advantage of starting small, and... learning how to deal with the... problems of size as they developed. They... have in the main had the task... of coordinating the trade of their... members, not the much more diffi-... cult one of organizing their produc-... tion. Finally, and perhaps most... important, they have been able to... draw on a wealth of past experience. This... is not totally lacking in the... case of production cooperatives, but... it is much harder to come by.

It may, therefore, be expected, and... it is hoped, that other groups of... workers in other industries, con-... fronted with a situation in which... they seem to have a chance of... saving their jobs through their own... efforts, will try again to establish... co-operatives. The present tragedy... is not to be repeated. It is essen-... tial that sound advice should be... available to them as it has been to... farmers. We should be planning... how to give it to them now.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MORLEY,  
The Old Cottage,  
West Holsley.

From Mr Michael Deasy  
Sir, The worsening financial state... of the *Scottish Daily News* has... increased the view that I have held... since the paper was launched nearly... five months ago that, although there... was room for another newspaper in... Scotland, it should not have been a... morning journal.

Apart from the London or Man-... chester editions of the *Financial... Times*, *Guardian*, *Mail*, *Mirror*, *Sun*,... *Telegraph* and *The Times*, the Scots... can also buy the *Scottish Daily... Express* printed and published in... Manchester, the *Daily Record* (IPC... in Glasgow), the *Glasgow Herald*, and... the *Scotsman* (Edinburgh). When... Beaverbrook Newspapers closed... down their Glasgow operations... both the *Scottish Daily* and... Sunday Expresses continued to... appear on the streets. It was the... *Evening Citizen* that ceased... publication and left a gap in the... market which should have been... taken up by the workers' coopera-... tive and not the move out of Glasgow... by the Express.

The closure of the *Evening... Citizen* left Sir Hugh Fraser's... *Evening Times* the only evening... paper printed in Glasgow, and it... seems to me to be the obvious... target for any new newspaper. The... running costs of an evening paper... printed in Glasgow would have been... less than those of a daily paper, and... the *Evening Times* distribution... area would alone reduce the co-... operative's expenses.

It might not be too late for the... executive of the *Scottish Daily News*... to consider the advantages of pro-... ducing a Glasgow evening paper... instead of a national paper for the... whole of Scotland.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL DEASY,  
6 Briar Avenue,  
Norbury, SW16.

### Comment on Archbishop

From the Reverend S. R. Beasley  
Sir, Your headline "Archbishop's... plea is criticized" is misleading. "Ec-... centric" clergyman criticizes... Archbishop would have been... fairer. Rev Paul Oestreicher is well... known for his views, which are sup-... ported by a small minority within... the Church of England.

In connexion with my work I... attended services in three different... churches yesterday, two in Essex... and one in Middlesex. In all three... the "Letter" from the Archbishop... was read and then either com-... mended immediately or during the... sermon, and themes from it were... included in the prayers.

My guess is that your most accu-... rate headline on this subject should... have been "Miserable support for... Archbishop". The last paragraph... of the article could have mentioned... that "occasional dissident comment... was reported".

Yours faithfully,  
SYMON BEESLEY,  
Commonwealth and Continental... Church Society,  
175 Tower Bridge Road, SE1.

### Compulsory headlights

From Mr Eric St Johnston  
Sir, While I was a Chief Constable... I always deprecated the use of the... expression "side-lights" and asked... everyone under my command to call... them what they are, parking... lights. In addition I always en-... couraged my Superintendents to... institute proceedings for driving... without due consideration for other... users of the road whenever an ac-... cident occurred and it could be... shown that the driver of my vehi-... cle was driving with his "park-... ing lights" only. This particularly... struck me when a pedestrian was... struck by a car.

It will be a real contribution to... road safety when it is made an... offence to drive after dark on... "parking lights" only.

Yours faithfully,  
T. E. ST. JOHNSTON,  
Brook House,  
113 Park Lane, W1.

### New York's ills

From Dr Thomas Conlon  
Sir, One of the basic problems that... has long hampered New York City... finances is that much of the New... York State tax revenue levied on... New York City residents is spent... elsewhere in New York State. One... way of insuring the city's fair return... of its tax dollar would be for New... York City to become the 51st state.

Sincerely,  
THOMAS CONLON,  
6 Whitehall Gardens, W3.

## Doctors' dispute with Government

From Mr C. H. Edwards and Professor W. S. Peart

Sir, The doctors' dispute with the... government is, we believe, obscured... to both parties and to the public by... being several aspects of it. It is... most rare to hear of any com-... plaints. On the contrary, I con-... stantly heard expressed deep grati-... tude to all the medical staff for... their skill, kindness and patience. When a death occurred I would... hear of the consultant or doctor... concerned explaining the circum-... stances with sympathy and under-... standing. For this the bereaved... were most grateful.

Few, if any people bear a greater... responsibility for life and death... both in diagnosis and treatment... than our doctors. This is a respon-... sibility from which they are never... free during the whole period in... which they practice—add to this... the many hours when they are "on... call". For this I doubt if we can... pay them too much. At least, in... all grades of the profession, the... first call on National Health funds... should be to see that they are free... from financial embarrassment and... have the equipment necessary for... their work. If any cuts have to... be made let it be in the expendi-... ture on administration.

If an overwhelming number of... doctors feel that some private... practice within the National Health... Service ensures them from exces-... sive state interference this seems... wholly reasonable and is a small... price to pay, even by those who dis-... agree with the present system, for... the splendid tradition of devoted... service we have received from the... medical profession—a tradition... which is in danger of being eroded... by the confrontation of a Govern-... ment which prides itself on con-... ciliation rather than confrontation.

Not a few Members of Parlia-... ment of all parties take an addi-... tional employment for which they... are paid. No doubt the contacts they... have are beneficial to their ac-... tivities as members of Parliament... and the reverse must also be true. Why... should members of the medical pro-... fession be denied this liberty?

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR J. BEACH,  
Whistlewood,  
Sinton Green,  
Hallow,  
Worcester.

## Passengers' experiences in car ferry

From Mr Rodney Leach

Sir, Your first leader "The Rights... of Passengers" (October 21) refer-... ing to the P&O car ferry *Eagle*... was written in strong terms, and... drew attention to the serious im-... plications that may follow if breaches... of the law are continually condoned... by those in authority. But before... conclusions are drawn in the par-... ticular case it is important to get... the facts both right and in proper... perspective.

Your leader writer appears to have... drawn much of his material from a... reader's letter published on the same... date without apparently investigat-... ing directly the viewpoints and... actions of all the parties concerned. In consequence, the opinions pub-... lished are inevitably distorted in... many respects, factually incorrect in... others and in all hardly calculated... to improve the relations of industrial... relations in this country.

Let it be said at the outset, P&O... management and staff greatly regret... the considerable inconvenience to... passengers resulting from last week's... events after the *Eagle* berthed in... Southampton. However, the attempt... in your leader to simplify a complex... situation and your reader's letter... each raise a number of points that... call for the facts, or further clarifi-... cation.

First, all P&O staff in Southern... Ferries—ashore and afloat—have... been aware for a long time that... the *Eagle* is not financially viable in... its present employment, largely as... a result of the Portuguese situa-... tion and UK recession. It was not... possible to discuss the potential sale... of the vessel in advance with staff... because of our agreement with the... prospective purchaser. But once the... sale was made I consider it was... management's duty to tell all staff... as quickly as possible.

*Eagle's* crew were given the news... by their Fleet Manager who flew... out to join the ship at her first... available port of call. Although by... law the industry's normal 48 hours'... notice to terminate the vessel's... employment agreement could have... been invoked, an assurance was... given to the crew after the termina-... tion of the agreement that the termi-... nation date would only be decided after... discussions with the union repre-... sentative in Southampton. Hence it... is incorrect to say that the crew... were only given 72 hours' notice of... termination. In addition, the crew... were informed that they would be... redeployed to other vessels and... compensation for loss of future... earnings could be discussed with... them in Southampton. With these... assurances the crew were asked to... work the ship home normally. Southern Ferries' disembarkation... plans were based on this assurance.

No sign of pending trouble... occurred until the ship berthed in... Southampton. She arrived just three... hours late at the end of a six-day... voyage. However, because of erro-... neous reports received by the crew... that some members of the crew... took action on arrival contrary to... the assurance given and formed an... unofficial picket line across the car... ramp. Dockers, who normally handle... passengers' baggage, then refused... to cross this unofficial picket line. Again, as reported, this action was... followed by crew and dockers co-... operation to prevent passengers... from driving their cars ashore.

While passengers had to carry... their luggage ashore, 445 foot... passengers out of the 526 on board... left the ship using the normal... gangway. P & O greatly regrets... the lack of its luggage facilities but... this is hardly a reason for calling... the police. Readers may note that... when baggage handling services

best young people for looking else-... where?

Yours faithfully,  
C. H. EDWARDS, Dean,  
W. S. PEART, Medicine,  
St Mary's Hospital Medical School  
(University of London),  
Paddington, W2,  
October 21.

From Canon A. J. Beach  
Sir, for 30 years as vicar of a parish... I frequently visited the hospitals at... which parishioners were patients. It... was most rare to hear of any com-... plaints. On the contrary, I con-... stantly heard expressed deep grati-... tude to all the medical staff for... their skill, kindness and patience. When a death occurred I would... hear of the consultant or doctor... concerned explaining the circum-... stances with sympathy and under-... standing. For this the bereaved... were most grateful.

Few, if any people bear a greater... responsibility for life and death... both in diagnosis and treatment... than our doctors. This is a respon-... sibility from which they are never... free during the whole period in... which they practice—add to this... the many hours when they are "on... call". For this I doubt if we can... pay them too much. At least, in... all grades of the profession, the... first call on National Health funds... should be to see that they are free... from financial embarrassment and... have the equipment necessary for... their work. If any cuts have to... be made let it be in the expendi-... ture on administration.

If an overwhelming number of... doctors feel that some private... practice within the National Health... Service ensures them from exces-... sive state interference this seems... wholly reasonable and is a small... price to pay, even by those who dis-... agree with the present system, for... the splendid tradition of devoted... service we have received from the... medical profession—a tradition... which is in danger of being eroded... by the confrontation of a Govern-... ment which prides itself on con-... ciliation rather than confrontation.

Not a few Members of Parlia-... ment of all parties take an addi-... tional employment for which they... are paid. No doubt the contacts they... have are beneficial to their ac-... tivities as members of Parliament... and the reverse must also be true. Why... should members of the medical pro-... fession be denied this liberty?

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR J. BEACH,  
Whistlewood,  
Sinton Green,  
Hallow,  
Worcester.

## British stance on energy

From Mr Leolin Price, QC

Sir, The short answer to Baron... Jean van den Bosch, whose letter... you publish today (October 21)... under the heading "British stance... on energy", is that the European... Communities speak sensibly for... energy policy. A common policy, if... one is achieved, has not been worked... out; and in the Nine there is no... such unity of interests and attitudes... as must necessarily underlie a real-... istic or useful common policy.

There is no point in pretending... to speak with one voice. The... pretence would not make good sense... or good policy; it would be a conspi-... cuous disservice to this country if its... distinct interest and attitude in this... matter are obscured by such a pre-... tence; and the pretence would do... no one any good.

I hope that our Government will... persist in its present realistic atti-... tude. There is simply no chance that... a single Common Market voice on... this issue could speak sensibly for... all countries and also for the quite... different interests of some other... Common Market countries.

Yours truly,  
LEOLIN PRICE,  
10 Old Square,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,  
October 21.

From Professor G. C. Allen  
Sir, The Foreign Secretary's insis-... tence that the British should be... specially represented at the forth-... coming oil discussions seems to rest... on the assumption that it is a... British interest for the price of oil... to remain high. But this is fallac-... ious. The investment in North Sea... oil, once made, is a sunk cost, and... this cost should have no bearing on... competitive pricing nor on the... sources from which we get our... supplies.

If the price of Arab oil imports... were to fall below the level at which... the North Sea oil installations could... earn profits, this would not be a... disadvantage to Britain, for, though... the value of the investment in North... Sea oil would decline, the British... consumers' gain from their access... to cheaper oil would more than... offset the capital loss. Even in the... unlikely event of our being able to... export a very high proportion of the... North Sea oil production at prices... sufficient to justify the investment, it... is improbable that Britain would... lose from a fall in world oil prices.

### Oxford coach service

From Mr Alan H. Pitt

Sir, According to *The Times* to-... day, Oxford County Council are to... introduce an executive coach... service between Oxford and Ban-... bury. This would appear to be an... unnecessary service as there is al-... ready an hourly inter-city rail ser-... vice, covering a distance between... these two places of 23 miles, in... 25 minutes.

One is given to understand that... current central Government policy... is to put as much traffic back on... to the railways as possible, but this... seems not to have passed the word to... Oxford CC.

Yours faithfully,  
A. H. PITT,  
86 Burnham Avenue,  
Ickenham, Middlesex,  
October 16.

## Experiments with education vouchers

From Mr Clement Freud, Liberal MP for the Isle of Ely

Sir, In *The Times* for October 17... your Education Correspondent... quotes me as "being in favour of... the voucher system". You will... appreciate that few things are as... simple as that—but, for the record, I... did state that I would be interest-... ed to see the results of a voucher... experiment. I am steadily interest-... ed in constructive educational... experiments.

The strength of educational... vouchers is that they are based on... the truth that education is a ques-... tion of finance. I should be in... favour of a scheme whereby a... parent who saves substantial sums... for his local authority should... receive some small rebate in re-... spect of privately educated children.

I also feel that this voucher sys-... tem would go as far as is now... possible in reflecting the "parental... choice" clause of the 1944 Act. Among my reservations—and I... share those with a substantial num-... ber of my colleagues—are:

Education is not simply a com-... mercial enterprise—vouchers would... tend to make it so.

A realistic educational system... plans ahead—and under the... voucher system it would be impos-... sible to determine which schools... would attract pupils, when, and in... what numbers. Hence no planning.

Apart from being divisive—as in... any system which gives substantial... regional preference—it has the com-... mon fault of reforms in benefiting... those who least need benefit, i.e.,... those thinking parents best able to... come with the education of their... children.

### MPs' priorities

From Mrs Margaret Owen

Sir, Yesterday MPs showed vividly... how much greater their interest was... in the personal idiosyncrasies and... problems of one misguided man, than in the fate of a million innocent... children.

The chamber, packed for John... Stonehouse, dramatically emptied... when the debate on the Finer report... on one-parent families commenced. What an indictment of our values.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGARET OWEN,  
1 Horbury Crescent,  
W11





**-Richard Farmer,  
Managing Director of  
Atlas Express Group  
Limited at Rotherhithe.**

Atlas Express is one of Britain's largest independent and privately owned freight carriers.

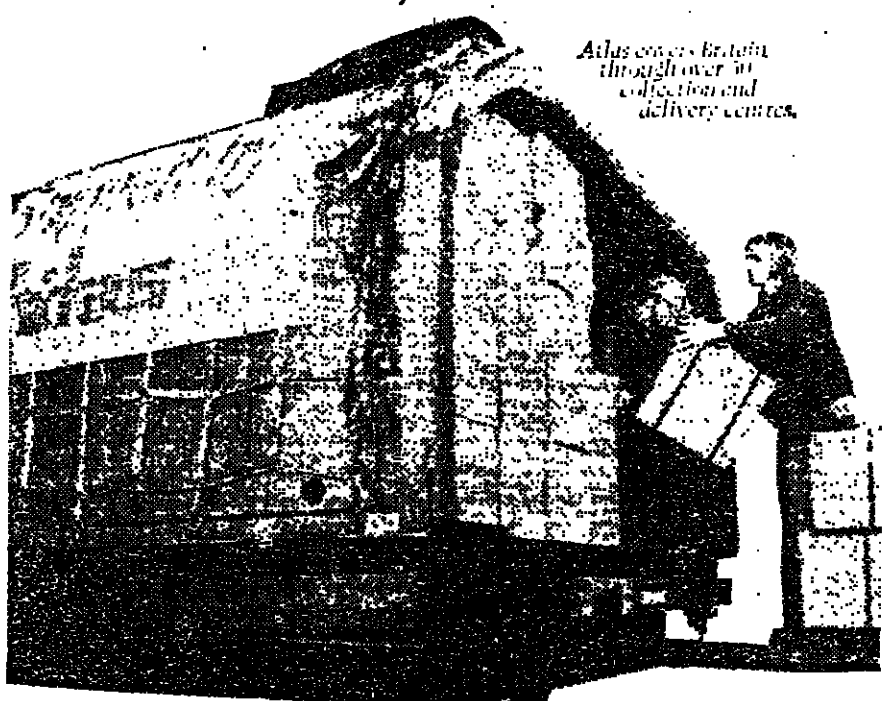
In 1863, village carriers still carried goods from street to street, while the new railways carried them from town to town.

What was needed was a fast, efficient service for getting goods from a street in one town to a street in another.

Atlas Parcel Express, as it was then called, was among the first to fill the gap.

### Growth and modernisation

Shortage of manpower during and following the First World War drastically affected the company, and when Richard Farmer joined in 1935, during the chairmanship of his father, it had still not recovered fully.



Atlas covers Britain through over 30 collection and delivery centres.

He and his fellow directors set about modernising the company with the help of Midland Bank.

"But modernising a transport business," says Richard Farmer, "involves hefty capital



One of the Atlas vehicles passing through an automatic cleaner.

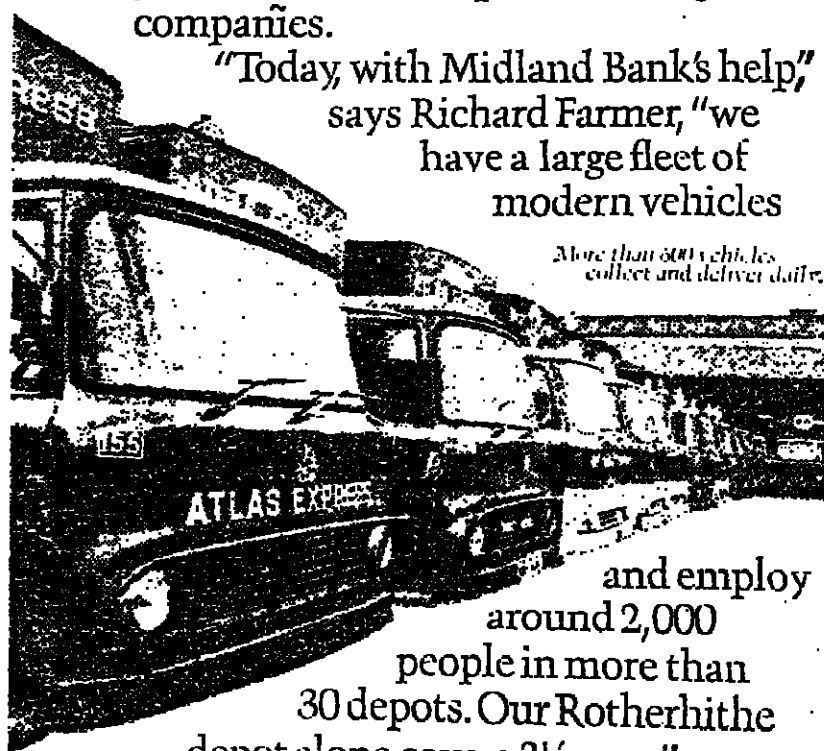
outlay for depot space, buildings and vehicles.

"In 1921, the company had to raise £2,250 in 5s. shares—a largish sum for those days—in order to continue. The shareholders responded, and since then they and Midland Bank have provided all the resources needed for our expansion."

### International expansion

1947 was a major turning point for Atlas Express, as it then found itself one of the country's few sizeable independent freight companies.

"Today, with Midland Bank's help," says Richard Farmer, "we have a large fleet of modern vehicles



More than 300 vehicles collect and deliver daily.

and employ around 2,000 people in more than 30 depots. Our Rotherhithe depot alone covers 3½ acres."



## Midland Bank Group

**Principal trading companies:** Midland Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Limited, Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Clydesdale Bank Insurance Services Limited, Scottish Computer Services Limited, Northern Bank Limited, Northern Bank Development Corporation Limited, Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited, Northern Bank Trustee Company Limited, Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, Midland Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Forward Trust Limited, Midland Montagu Leasing Limited, Griffin Factors Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited, Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Limited, Midland Bank Insurance Services Limited, The Thomas Cook Group Limited, Thomas Cook Limited, Thomas Cook Overseas Limited, Thomas Cook Bankers Limited, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited (Incorporating Drayton), Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, Northern Bank Finance Corporation Limited, Midland Montagu Industrial Finance Limited, Jersey International Bank of Commerce Limited, Bland Payne Holdings Limited, Bland Payne Limited, Bland Payne Reinsurance Brokers Limited, Bland Payne (UK) Limited, Southern Marine & Aviation Underwriters Inc., Bland Payne Australia Limited, Guyerzeller Zumwalt Bank AG.

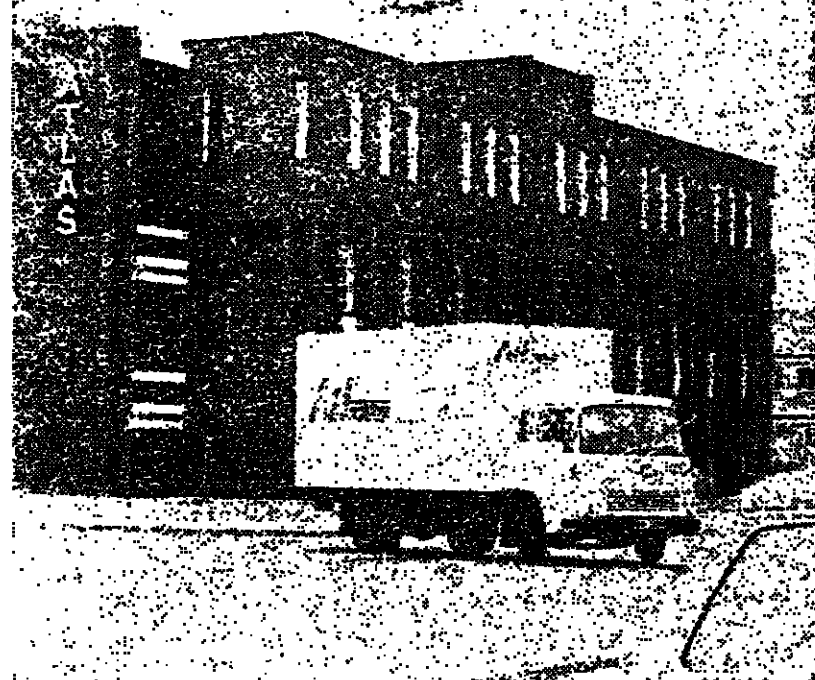
# "Midland Bank plays an essential part in our organisation—just as we play an essential part in world trade"

*British allways*



Atlas Express delivers and collects worldwide through a large international network of freight agents, and has set up two other companies. Atlas Air, at Feltham, to handle purely air freight, and Eurofreight, to handle cargo on a continental basis.

"Midland Bank has always given us magnificent service," says Richard Farmer. "In fact all our directors and virtually all our staff here bank at the Midland privately.



Atlas Air HQ is Britain's first specifically designed consolidation centre.

"But most of all, the Midland has enabled us to grow on the scale needed for an international freight business—without ever having to go outside our close relationship with them for financial help or services."

As every successful business knows, expansion brings its own problems. It calls for new kinds of financial service. If it's your problem, why not talk it over with your local Midland manager?











## varieties, yields, quality: Leonard Amey describes how they are pursued

arded as primary grain, much for suitable for industrial baking, uses in technique make use of a range. Bread almost always in types and desirable, and expensive, have milling to regular

flour shapes, are high in protein and low in the enzymes which turn starch into sugars. They are nearly all low in yield and demand particular climatic conditions. In use they will be mixed with other and cheaper wheats of medium hardness and protein content. Softer types may be suitable for biscuits and confectionery flour and, in Britain, much of this comes from home-grown grain.

Variety is not the only factor involved in grain character. It depends also on where and how the crop has been grown and the weather at harvest. The uncertain climate of north-west Europe means that much of the wheat grown there ends as animal rather than human food.

Breeders have found it easier to produce varieties for higher yield than to combine with this the qualities

users most demand. There is, for instance, some apparent genetic incompatibility between high yield and high protein. The yield increases of a new variety may be the result of its ability to utilize additional fertilizer without falling over, to resist bad weather, or to remain unaffected by attacks of disease. A combination of better breeding and better husbandry has almost doubled national average

Technical, new prospects have been opened up in many parts of the world by the development of dwarf wheats, which extend the range of conditions under which the crop can be grown. Some of them have been incorporated into the breeding of the semi-dwarf varieties which are coming into European cultivation. In theory, too, first generation hybrids might have large advantages, as with maize, but at present the cost of producing seed is too high.

world barley has a wide range of uses and is a bread grain. It is used for distilling and as a feed for livestock. The latter takes a large share of the times without leaving a large area where it is

been even greater, whether the crop is sown in spring or winter. The qualities which make it a good feed for livestock are those of the malt. The former want most of all a high enzyme activity to turn starch into fermentable sugar as possible, as well as even germination in the mashing process. In animal feed a higher

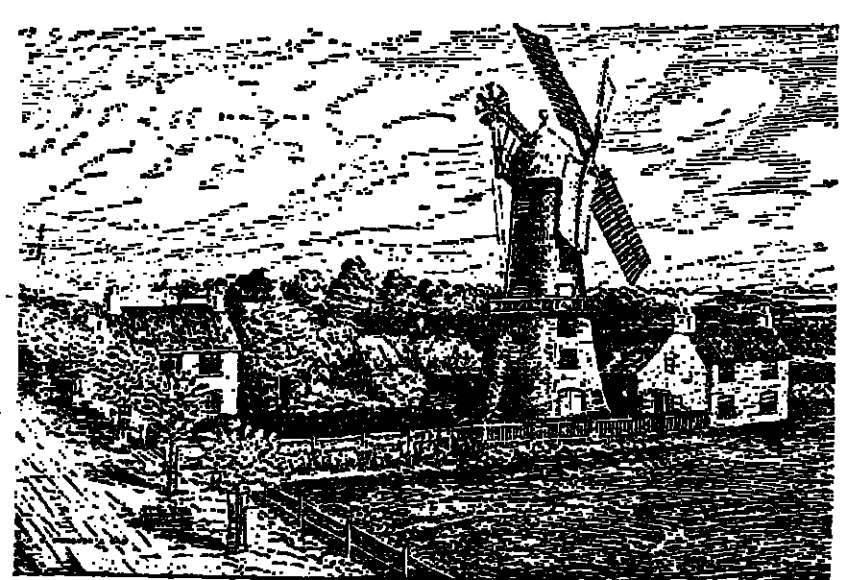
protein may well be an advantage. Breeders have thus a certain flexibility of choice in their objectives. Two distinct markets have emerged. Yield is obviously a first criterion for a feed variety.

In fact, average yield of both types have risen, and the competition among new varieties promising a further increase is intense. Maltsters, however, still show

some conservatism in their choice; they naturally prefer varieties whose behaviour in processing is fairly familiar. Because of its dominance in many farming rotations, especially in northern Europe, the crop is increasingly at risk from foliar diseases, particularly mildew and, in moister areas, leaf blotch. The inbred resistance of new varieties usually breaks down after a few

years as new strains of the pathogens emerge. Chemical control of mildew is a well-established routine, either by spraying the first crop, seed treatment, or both. The higher grain prices of the past few years have made the practice reasonably economic for growers.

The market premium for barley of making quality varies from year to year with supply and demand for particular types. Brewers may be rather less demanding than they once were, as types of beer change, but they are a great deal more precise in the laboratory assessment of everything they buy. Feed barley prices are largely determined by the availability and price on world markets of other coarse grains. Of the competing grains the most important are maize and sorghum.



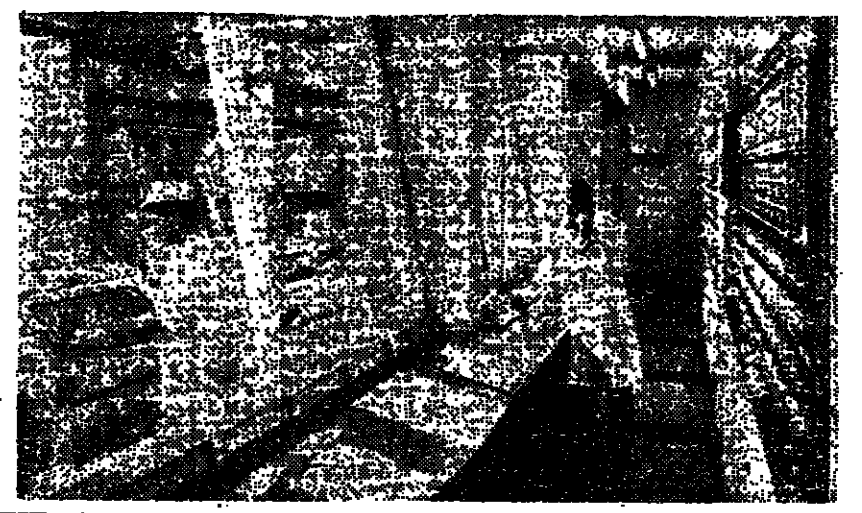
Joseph Rank's first mill, Holderness Road, Hull, 1875

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Control panel of a modern RHM flour mill 1975



## Europe falls back on its stocks after disappointing harvest

by Hugh Clayton

rain, which has been in the south-west of Britain one of the most frustrating seasons has affected the grain crop throughout the country. The Commission has introduced export all grains except

much as 18 million. But dry weather in the south-west of France is expected to pull total yields to last year's level if no below it.

High stocks of cereals held over from last year will soften the impact of low yields in 1975. For example, the Commission has estimated that total supplies of soft wheat, including carry-over and excluding stocks held from the present harvest, will be just under 34 million tonnes.

Purchases just over four million tonnes are expected from outside the EEC. Since human demand is unlikely to exceed 23 million tonnes and animal feed 5,500,000 tonnes, there will be a good margin available for export.

The EEC is not the only area to suffer from a low harvest. Soviet authorities have now admitted that their yields will be below target, although without giving figures. Western experts predict about 70 million tonnes compared with a target of 218 million.

Declining demand for some cereals in the past two years has also had an impact so that early this year the EEC Commission reduced its estimate of demand for feed wheat in the Community by more than a quarter to six

million tonnes. France has pointed this year to its disappointing harvest and points to other member states. Estimates in the summer put demand for feedgrains in 1975-76 at about 34 million tonnes compared with 32 million last year and almost 36 million in the year before that.

The wheat crop in France, by far the largest producer in the Community, is expected to fall below 15 million tonnes compared with more than 19 million last year on an acreage about 5 per cent lower than last year. Output of maize appears to be 5 per cent higher than last year on an acreage which is more than 10 per cent higher. Cuts in yield are expected on barley and rye so that like all other member states, France will have a lower total grain yield than last year.

West Germany, which has the second highest grain yield in the EEC, expects a total of just under 21,500,000 tonnes compared with more than 22,500,000 last year. Even though total acreage this year is slightly higher, some traders expect an even lower yield than the official figure.

The country suffered, like

Britain, from a wet winter and spring which made sowing and growing conditions exceptionally dry summer which inhibited growth.

Again as in Britain, the barley crop was especially badly affected with rapid premature ripening. Barley yield is expected to be about the same as last year on an acreage which is a tenth higher. Oats will produce about as much as last year from a higher acreage while with rye the drop in yield will be slightly lower than last year. In view of a drop in acreage of more than a twentieth.

Estimates of the crop in Britain have been falling throughout the season after the record last year of more than 16 million tonnes. The latest estimates from the British Association of Grain, Seed, Feed and Agricultural Merchants is for a wheat total of about 4,500,000 tonnes, or a quarter less than last year.

The association predicts a British grain total of almost 14 million tonnes including slightly more than 8,500,000 of barley, a drop of almost 500,000 tonnes from last year.

The latest average yield estimate from the Ministry

of Agriculture is for 4,350 kilograms a hectare on 4,250 hectares compared with more than 4,500 a year before. On barley it predicted 3,500 kilograms a hectare compared with almost 4,000 a year before.

Comparable figures in *The Times* annual survey of crop yields were for 4,250 kilograms a hectare on wheat compared with an average over the past 10 years of only 4,150 kilograms a hectare. Corresponding figures for barley were 3,650 and 3,900 kilograms a hectare. Scotland has had much more favourable weather for cereals than most of England and Wales. The Scottish barley yield in the survey was 5,025 kilograms a hectare.

Latest estimates from the Department for Agriculture in the Irish Republic include an expected 4,020 kilograms a hectare for wheat, the same as last year. But the barley forecast is down from 4,150 kilograms a hectare last year to little more than 3,750 in 1975. Oats are expected to drop from almost 3,250 kilograms a hectare last year to 3,140 in the present season. The Irish Republic has almost equal acreages in the Irish Republic.

Authorities in Holland ex-

pect total wheat yield this year to be almost a third less than in 1974 after a reduction in acreage of less than a fifth. Average yield for winter wheat is expected to be 5,100 kilograms a hectare compared with 6,000 a year ago. Total barley yield is expected to be slightly lower than last year even though acreage has risen by more than a tenth.

The yield from oats is expected to be slightly lower in total on a slightly increased acreage while rye is given a forecast of 62,000 tonnes compared with 78,000 last year on almost as high an acreage.

The wheat total in Italy is expected to be about 6 per cent lower than a year ago and on reduced acreage and maize is expected to be slightly lower at five million tonnes. In Denmark the main cereal, barley, is heading for a total cut in yield of well over a tenth from a slightly higher acreage than in 1974 while in Belgium the expected cuts in total yields of wheat and barley are far greater than the proportionate cuts in acreage for those crops.

The author is Agricultural Correspondent, *The Times*.

## A slice of standard luck for the consumer

Criticism of the wrapped and sliced British loaf conceals its popularity. It accounts for almost two thirds of all bread sales in the country. Aggressive marketing of brand names make it easy to forget that the carefully and quite steadily priced loaf is based on a crop which has suffered wild fluctuations in the past three years.

More than two thirds of British bread is produced by three companies and well over half is sold in supermarkets and by grocers rather than by bakers. Standardization has transformed the loaf in the past 15 years and a prime catalyst for that was the introduction of the Chartered Bread Process in 1961.

In return for extremely heavy capital expenditure it allows rapid mixing of dough without lengthy fermentation and with a reduced proportion of hard wheat grown in North America. The process accounts for three quarters of British bread.

One of the most important events of the past year for bread producers as much as other large food processors was the vote in favour of staying in the European Economic Community. The three large bread companies, Spillers RHM and Associated British Foods are also large millers, and many of their mills are near the coast.

They are therefore well placed for purchases from a Community yield of more than 30 million tons of wheat, even in the present lean season as opposed to a home yield of less than five million tons.

The EEC Commission said in a report late last year: "The entry of the United Kingdom into the Community has meant that a principal importer of cereals has been added to the Community. This has had an effect on the Community's state of supply in relation to demand."

"The net import requirements of the Community, which had dropped below 10 million tonnes, could reach about 12 million tonnes for the Nine."

Milling of home-grown wheat in Britain reached 2,333,333 tons in 1973-74, an increase of a third on the average of the three years from 1967-68 to 1969-70. Last year two thirds of the flour produced by British millers

was bread-making flour.

British governments always like to encourage increased production of wheat at home, but the requirements of bread producers do not necessarily coincide with what growers find it most convenient to offer them.

Many English farmers have found this year that, despite warnings of the danger of disease, high-yielding wheat varieties like Maris Huntsman have withstood the succession of cold, wet seedbeds and by growers growing season better than other types. But Maris Huntsman is not good for bread.

Although average yields in Britain are lower than last year's high levels, the quality of wheats, especially of spring varieties, has been high, with protein content almost as good as last year. But that will be of no consolation to bakers if they cannot find varieties which can be turned into bread.

Relations between millers and growers are sometimes abrasive. If a variety is to be used under the classification scheme of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority, it must meet certain standards for protein, impurity, moisture and alpha amylase. An excess of the enzymes covered by the latter term makes bread sticky.

The content is tested with a starch bath and a marker. The higher the enzyme content the more vigorous the reaction of the enzymes with the starch. The more intense the reaction the faster the liquid in the bath is thinned and the faster the marker will fall through it. The level of alpha amylase is determined by the falling time and this year it is extremely high for home-grown wheat, indicating a low incidence of the troublesome enzymes.

Large research budgets are spent on efforts to breed varieties which combine the needs of the bread producer. The farmer wants a high yield which will bring him a high return and the processor wants a variety which is good for bread.

The success of the breeding campaign is illustrated by the gradual reduction of the proportion of North American wheat in our loaves. But the top yielding, top quality combination has not yet been found in one

variety. Millers offer farmers premiums for growing quality varieties of less than the highest yield. But the extra payments do not necessarily compensate fully for the reduced yield on the grounds that growers must expect to sow several varieties simply as an insurance.

Arable farmers have been advised from several quarters in the past year not to "put all of your eggs in one basket" by sowing a single variety. In theory the return should be high, but the risk may be intolerable because of the danger of unexpected disease strains.

Mr. David Hindle, cereals director of Nickerson & Son, Specialists, said recently that farmers had tended to grow too much wheat of less than the finest quality. That could change if millers made it pay for farmers to grow quality varieties.

"It is vital that the nation saves every penny it can on imports and farmers can make a real contribution by helping to increase the proportion of home-grown wheat in the national grist." Mr. Hindle's concern for Britain is reflected in the proposal of the EEC Commission not to offer the full intervention price for quality-milling wheat on some of the top yielding varieties available.

The structure of European wheat production this year has been shaken by the popularity of certain high-yielding varieties, especially Maris Huntsman, bred by the British Breeding Institute. Not only does it offer phenomenal yields but it has also passed tests that indicate its suitability for food processing.

Unfortunately, it is a "non-breadworthy" to use an imprecise translation of the dismissive French term with which such varieties are described. That is why farmers throughout the Community have been told not to count on full intervention rates for good-milling wheat if they grow that variety.

Intervention is the system by which farmers in the EEC are cushioned against low prices. If the market rate for certain products falls below the intervention rate, the producer can sell it to a state agency at the intervention price. That agency can release it later, inter-

vention stocks are the notorious "mountains" of wheat which have been sold in the past to countries outside the Community at embarrassingly favourable prices.

The Community is in danger of accumulating a "mountain" of wheat unsuitable for one of the most important processes in which it is turned into food. Britain has a paradoxical role in this because it has some of the most successful plant breeders in the Community, but lacks the best conditions for growing the varieties they produce.

That is why the large British bread producers are looking to the great arable tracts of France for sources of supply in their continuing campaign to reduce the country's dependence on supplies from across the Atlantic.

The ban by the United States on exports of soy for compounding is a vivid memory for European grain and feed traders. The ban on sales of wheat to much of the communist block continues. Internal trade in the EEC could not, at least in theory, suffer from such abrupt embargoes.

H.C.

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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**THE TIMES SHARE IN**

The Times Share Indices for the date June 2, 1964 original base date 1963:—

Index No.	Dry Yield	Estimate
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	Latest	\$5	50
The Times Index		2.00	15

Grail Share Index	142.36	6.71	22
Largest Coys.	142.96	6.71	22
Smaller Coys.	142.83	7.59	15
Capital Goods	138.80	7.50	16

Consumer Goods	163.83	6.60	11
Store Shares	127.25	7.60	7

Largest financial shareholder	183.17	5.54	-
Largest financial			

and Industrial			
shares	187.62	5.49	-
Commodities	273.54	4.38	12

Gold Mining shares	498.73	6.64	10.
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Industrial development	76.22	8.68	
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Industrial- preference stocks	42.40	15.15	~
Life Insurance	24.00	16.17	~

A record of The Times Industrial Indices is given below:—

	High	
All-time	318.47 (15.04.72)	60.19
1972	318.47 (15.04.72)	61.42

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380</
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1961	174.77	31.12.71	12.33
1960	145.78	11.01.70	110.75

	Flat-Interest period
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2079-2080</	

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**BRIGHT STEEL**  
CARBON  
ALLOY  
AND  
STAINLESS  
KITEON PARK STEEL & WIRE WORKS LTD  
KITEON PARK, WIDEN, LANCASHIRE  
Phone: Widen 770 252

### Caaley plea for more efficient practices production

Mr. Caaley, Minister of Industry, has made a plea for more efficient practices in production. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of industrial efficiency and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of industrial efficiency and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of industrial efficiency and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market.

### land stewards get set for 'survival'

Mr. Thomas, Minister of Agriculture, has said that land stewards are facing a "survival" challenge. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of land stewardship and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of land stewardship and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market.

### ment seen as 'turning for two countries

Mr. Thomas, Minister of Agriculture, has said that the industry is seen as a "turning point" for two countries. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of land stewardship and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market. He said that the Government was committed to a policy of land stewardship and that it was necessary to ensure that the industry was able to compete in the world market.

### CBI spells out Sandilands approval

By Our Industrial Staff

A letter from the Confederation of British Industry to the Government explains in detail the CBI decision last week to recommend the early acceptance by the Government of the Sandilands report on inflation accounting. The Sandilands proposals would lead to a more realistic view of company profitability, and of price control (if this is not discontinued) than alternative methods of accounting. The CBI agrees that a steering committee should be set up along the lines suggested by the report to oversee the implementation of the new system and give further consideration to any practical problems.

### £28m sugar contract for Booker

A £28m turnover contract for a complete integrated sugar project has been placed by the Government of Somalia with Booker McConnell. The contract calls for the establishment of a fully irrigated sugar estate with an ultimate size of 32,000 hectares, a sugar refinery with an initial capacity of 50,000 and 60,000 tons a year with facilities for expansion of up to 100,000 tons, and a distillery to process the molasses produced by the distillery.

### Little EEC aid for steel sector

From David Cross

In spite of strong pressure from some sectors of the European steel industry, the European Commission today decided to steer clear of any decisive moves to resolve the crisis in the industry. Although full details of the Commission's decision will be published officially next month, well-informed sources in Brussels said the Commission was offering little practical help for steelmakers.

### How the markets moved

The Times index: 142.93 + 0.38  
The FT index: 345.7 + 0.9

### Rises

Avon Rubber	3p to 30p
Babbly J.	2p to 25p
Crouch Group	2p to 25p
Haggar, J.	25p to 242p
Hastemere Est.	5p to 183p
Leachings	5p to 33p
Lyons, J. Ord.	5p to 146p

### Falls

Ass Disinfect	5p to 70p
Brown Shipley	7p to 175p
Cons Tea & Ltd	15p to 290p
Furness Wills	5p to 23p
Glanzo	5p to 33p
Harrison Bros	24p to 88p
Hawker Ltd	5p to 307p

Entities eased after early firmness. Gilt-edged securities were brighter, especially at the longer end. Sterling rose 130 pts to 52.0750. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.2 per cent.

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### Lucas loses Rolls aero contract

By Clifford Webb

Unions at Lucas Aerospace have enlisted the help of Rolls-Royce to prevent a multi-million pound contract to manufacture engine control systems for the Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA) being switched to Lucas's European competitors.

### Brussels rules against coal board

From Our Own Correspondent

National Carbonising, the small British coke producer, has won the first round of an EEC anti-trust battle. It is fighting against the National Coal Board.

### Conflict halts moves for meat trade merger

By Hugh Clayton

A confrontation between FMC and the NFU Development Trust has halted moves towards a merger between the two organisations representing bacon curers and meat processors. Sir John Stratton said yesterday.

### Lorry laws clash unlikely

By Michael Bailey

Under her treaty obligations Britain is supposed to reduce lorry drivers' hours from 10 to eight on January 1 and introduce tachographs into the cabs of all new lorries and those carrying dangerous goods.

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### Exim Bank runs into difficulties

Washington, Oct. 22.—United States Government auditors report that the Export-Import Bank is in financial difficulties.

The General Accounting Office said in its annual audit of the bank, which finances American exports, that the institution's risk of incurring losses on loans, guarantees and insurance had doubled during the past six years.

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### Closer links sought by business bodies

By Malcolm Brown

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce are to move to premises adjoining the Confederation of British Industry in Westminster.

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## How Standard Chartered helps you with your business in the Middle East

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Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB Assets exceed £5,500 million



## Work worth £500m in Middle East, builders say

By Malcolm Brown

A trade mission of builders which has just returned from the Middle East said yesterday that up to £500m worth of work could be open to British contractors in Iran and Kuwait.

The team was told of plans for up to three new towns in Kuwait which could involve contracts for up to 15,000 low-cost housing units.

Mr Bob Willan, senior vice-president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, who led the mission, said that firms which would normally undertake contracts of £2m or more in this country would be particularly well placed for some of the new projects coming forward.

There were some difficulties, such as shortages of labour and material, which would have to be overcome by companies seeking export contracts.

But the work is there to be won, said Mr Willan. "It can only be won, however, by positive initiatives on the part of interested British contractors prepared to establish contacts with firms in Iran and Kuwait."

The proposed projects examined by the team were mostly in the £10m to £20m range. The trade mission expressed surprise at the amount of work which was available for companies out in the major international league.

Another issue raised by the team during their visit was training. Yesterday Mr Willan said there was a genuine opportunity for British training expertise in the Middle East.

## BSC forms job-seeking company

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Formation of a new company to plan and coordinate British Steel Corporation efforts to find new jobs for 40,000 steelworkers who will be displaced over the next few years by the BSC's development programme, was announced yesterday.

The new company, BSC (Industry), will spearhead the corporation's own efforts to attract new industry to areas where steelmaking is being run down under the £4,500m development programme.

The chairman will be Mr Ron Smith, a member of the corporation's board. He will work closely with government departments and other organizations in the attraction of new industry to the development areas.

Recently the corporation engaged two firms of consultants to assist in identifying companies who might be interested in establishing ventures, some of them possibly in conjunction with the BSC, in Scotland and in Wales.

Trade unionists will be involved in the operation of the new company at board level.

But on the labour front yesterday BSC faced more problems. About 1,000 workers at the Ravenscroft works in Scotland were laid off because of an unofficial dispute involving 180 coke oven workers.

## Optimism on expansion for chemicals

Renewed growth for the West European chemical industry from early next year was forecasted yesterday with average annual growth rates likely to be between 5 and 7 per cent.

The forecasts, presented at the general assembly in Brussels of the Conseil Européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique (CEFI), however, were tinged with some caution. Experts consider that it is impossible to predict the timing and speed of recovery in the industry with any confidence.

The CEFI economists also noted that a substantial amount of new chemical plant had been built since the last peak of the industry's trade cycle and levels of production would have to recover fully and develop further before new shortages of capacity became apparent.

## Third quarter consumer spending fails to rise above 1974 level

By Tim Congdon

Consumer spending was 3 per cent lower in the third quarter than in the second quarter, according to the first preliminary estimate published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office.

So far this year it is at almost exactly the same level as for 1974.

The weakness of retail sales, which have been running well below 1974 levels, has been offset by comparative buoyancy in other items of consumer spending such as travel, housing, and fuel and light. But forecasts of a small rise in consumption this year now seem too optimistic.

Purchase of motor vehicles increased by more than 10 per cent between the second and third quarters, partly in response to the intensive sales campaigns of car manufacturers.

But there was a substantial fall in expenditure on radio and electrical goods and smaller falls in most categories of retail sales and fuel and light.

Early in the year, consumer spending was maintained by the high level of earnings after the wage explosion of 1974. Rapid inflation has now eroded the value of earnings, while the personal sector is saving at a historically high rate of disposable incomes.

The record savings ratio has contributed to a buildup of financial assets. The surge in motor car sales in the third quarter may be the beginning of an attempt to run down these accumulations, although most observers feel that the personal sector may keep saving at a high level for some time because of the threat of unemployment.

on Wall Street. Shares, which are now trading at a three-month high level, continued to advance across a broad front.

The main stimulant for the market is the growing expectation of lower interest rates and the growing confidence that big commercial banks might cut their prime lending rates from the present 8 per cent level within a few days.

Short-term money markets have been falling for the past 10 days and the Federal Reserve appears to be actively encouraging this trend.

The Fed has clearly been injecting funds into the banking system—partly, it is widely assumed, because the Fed wants to strengthen bank liquidity at a time when speculation and fears of serious bank problems are circulating as a result of the New York City fiscal crisis.

The Fed's latest injection of funds is seen by market experts as much more than just a routine matter. They point out the Fed's open market committee held its monthly meeting on Monday and Tuesday of this

week, and conclude that the latest Fed action denotes a policy decision to reduce its target rate for federal funds (funds banks lend each other).

Again it is the loan losses by banks on municipal bonds, real estate investments and W. I. Grant bankruptcy that are seen as the main cause of this Fed easing. The encouraging general economic news must also be making it easier for the Fed at this time to accept modest expansion of the money supply.

From the viewpoint of the share markets there will be no great disappointment and probably some significant rise if the First National City Bank of New York does not reduce its prime rate from 8 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent tomorrow.

There is some fear, however, that at this precarious time, when New York's crisis appears to loom larger daily, that Citibank and others may want a slightly wider margin than is usual between their borrowing and lending rates.

## American price index advances less than had been widely feared

From Frank Vogel

Washington, Oct. 22

Consumer prices in the United States rose by 0.5 per cent last month, after increasing by the year's lowest rate of just 0.2 per cent in August. The increase had been expected but the September rate is lower than had been widely feared.

The consumer price index has now risen by 7.8 per cent over the past 12 months to 163.6 (1967 equals 100), according to the Department of Labour.

More significantly, the index rose in the third quarter at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 7.3 per cent, compared to a rate of 7.1 per cent in the second quarter.

Food prices last month gained by just 0.1 per cent after not rising at all in August, and non-food commodity prices rose by just 0.3 per cent after an 0.5 per cent rise in August.

The prices of services, however, gained at exactly double the August rate to record a full 1 per cent advance last month.

The latest inflation figures, being less frightening than had been expected, aided an upturn

in Wall Street. Shares, which are now trading at a three-month high level, continued to advance across a broad front.

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whom—how they will be bought and sold and by whom."

This issue has been at the heart of all the testimony heard by the committee in the past seven days, and time and again the experts have suggested that the future should see the creation of some sort of national market system.

Mr Gerald Parsky, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the committee that the Administration places the highest priority on the establishment of a national system, based around a consolidated tape and using the sort of equipment and structure advocated two years ago in an SEC white paper.

But Mr Parsky noted that the total elimination of rule 394 would lead to the establishment of a national system which would threaten serious disruption of our secondary markets.

NYSE directors are fighting the national market system concept, but as a concession have agreed to a modification of rule 394 which would make it easier for a broker to trade off the market's floor.

Mr Gavin McCain, chairman of the board of Bristol-Myers and an NYSE director, told the committee that ending the rule would lead to the demise of such exchanges and further widen the gap between institutional and individual investors, leading to the total domination of big corporation shares by the institutions.

Mr Robert Gardiner, another exchange director and the chairman of Reynolds Securities, maintained that the ending of fixed commission rates on May 1 had already established a two-tier system with the institutions benefiting at the expense of individual investors.

The SEC is expected to announce its decision before the end of the year and it is likely to favour retention of the rule in some form until a national market system is established.

## Protection pledge to clothing industry

By Peter Hill

Britain's clothing industry was told yesterday that the Government was ready to consider further measures to protect domestic producers from the effects of home import penetration of the home market.

Mr Peter Shore, the Secretary of State for the Home Office, said the Government had this year given the clothing industry more protection than it had ever had before.

From the beginning of last month all clothing imports were being subjected to much closer surveillance and this would enable a closer check to be kept on developments.

Opening the London Fashion Fair International, he said: "You may rest assured that we are ready and willing to consider further measures if evidence of the need is substantiated in the light of our international obligations."

As a country, he said, we needed to export proportionately more and import proportionately less. There were encouraging signs, such as United Kingdom clothing exports to the European Community, he said.

Shore's comments came at a time when there is growing pressure for the Government to impose tougher controls on a whole range of imported items, particularly on textile and clothing goods and footwear.

The future of the textile industry in this country and throughout Europe is a big issue on which the Government and the EEC Commission are being asked to take a decision.

As a result of a previous letter in the press, I am personally aware of a significant number of shareholders, most of them very elderly, all of them with small holdings, who claim either that they were never notified of the Government's offer, or whose options to take cash BL say they never received, the latter being by far the major complaint.

Indeed BL themselves have now come to admit that they were aware of "hundreds" of shareholders in the same predicament. We therefore have the situation where in effect the Registrar is saying to shareholders: "I haven't got to prove I sent anything to you, but I have got to prove you sent something to me."

Mr Lucas, Secretary of British Leyland, has written to me admitting that "Some of the cases may be genuine", but adds "but clearly many are not". Therefore in British Leyland's judgment you are guilty until proved innocent.

British Leyland naturally suggest that the Post Office is to blame—a useful whipping boy in such circumstances—but it is difficult to see how the Post Office could lose so many letters from all parts of the country within such a short space of time and—so far as the acceptances were concerned—all in large strong envelopes.

If anyone is going to tidy up this hedge against inflation could they please also look at the stamps per pound sterling aspect, preferably soon, but at least before we have to change to litres.

Yours faithfully,  
HAROLD LITTLE,  
8 Stephen's Vicarage,  
Colliers Road,  
Dulwich, London, S.E.21.

Do-it-yourself weights  
From Mr S. V. Appleby  
Sir, For metric weights Mr R. N. Lines (Oct 15) need look no further than the loose change in his pocket. The Decimal Currency Board has told us that our bronze pennies are weight/value related and the 2p weighs 1.78 gm; 5p and 10p coins are also weight/value related and 5p weighs 3.65 gm. The 50p piece weighs 13.50 gm plus 1p (bronze) 3.56—60.06 gm. This is the first step in the present Post Office charges. For the second step: 100 gm, take 26.1p bronze—94.34 gm plus 1p—95.99 gm. The total is 95.99 gm.

Taking the requisite coins from his till, a local friendly PO counter clerk checked on his scales that this was a very close approximation for 100 gm.

Other available metric weights are that a new £1 note—about 0.9 gm and a complete sheet of The Times (four pages) averages about 21 gm.

Of course, after all this, we must not forget what was stated by Charles Carter in *Forum*, Institute of Navigation 1968—"The now widely adopted internationally metric is not precisely the length it is intended to be."

S. V. APPLEBY  
27 Guildford Grove,  
Greenwich,  
London, S.E.10,  
October 20.

Way to be telephone kiosk vand

From Ms Carolyn Faulder  
Sir, The Post Office announced that over the year it intends to cover 70,000 public call boxes 2p to 5p. We are told that of these call boxes cover 1 year to maintain and the Post Office makes an annual loss on this running into millions pounds—our money.

So why, for heaven's sake, the corporation offering even greater temptations to dials and thieves by a more money in the boxes?

Here is a simple one and one that might even a little money for the desperate of our country. Italy and France years used the jeton system successfully.

This involves exchanging coin-sized counter for appropriate money and done in restaurants, shops and other places to have a call box. Except the licensee, the Office, thus eliminating a major cause of vandalism, the system has the advantage of being in proof, as you can just be the value of the jeton, the need arise.

I shall be interested to hear from Sir William Rymond, from Sir John Rymond, system, as reasons there seem to be for me money.

Yours sincerely,  
CAROLYN FAULDER,  
12 St John's Wood Road,  
London, N.W.8.

Perspective on PO costs

From Mr Michael Kirsch  
Sir, Did you realize that 1954, Post Office workers' numbers have fallen from 150,000 to 115,000? A 25 per cent fall.

These "workers" are 103,333 million letters these days, compared with 8,500 million a year in an increase of 7.72 per cent. But they deal with only million parcels a year compared with 250 million in 1954. A 16 per cent in workload.

The total workload seen have decreased (although "commitment" of address which letters may have delivered has increased).

Since 1970 the Post Office has spent £24m on new equipment and plans to spend a total of £73m on this. 1980. Could this be what pay more and more for?

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL KIRSCH,  
58 Milton Park, London, N.W.8.

Metric fact

From Mr J. V. Connolly  
Sir, People who live in houses or remote "crofting" areas, or who are not a member of the Metric Board, are already well aware of the fact that the Metric Board is not a "good for America!"

Yours faithfully,  
J. V. CONNOLLY,  
Partner,  
Polycon Metric Consultants,  
61 Lee High Road,  
London SE13 5NS

Petrol in cash units

From the Reverend H. C. Little  
Sir, Recent letters to you about Green Shield stamps for petrol all come from one still using petrol by the gallon. I have long been a convert to the new and better idea of buying it in quantities of cash value.

However, I am not sufficiently numerate to check my suspicious that you lose out on stamps by not buying complete gallons.

Yours faithfully,  
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Colliers Road,  
Dulwich, London, S.E.21.

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S. V. APPLEBY  
27 Guildford Grove,  
Greenwich,  
London, S.E.10,  
October 20.

## Containerbase may close depot hit by disputes

By Clifford Webb

Containerbase, which controls six main inland cargo clearance depots, yesterday threatened to close their loss-making Birmingham depot unless there is an immediate and total industrial dispute which would make it easier to open in 1968.

On Monday the 70 employees returned to work after a 10 weeks strike which cost the company £120,000. The walk-out followed an employee's refusal to be searched after a reported loss of valuable electrical equipment.

Within 24 hours of the return to work the men refused to load or unload trucks unless drivers were members of the Transport and General Workers Union. Six employees who ignored an order to load a truck collecting urgently needed heavy machinery were suspended for two days, and the company now faces the threat of another strike.

Mr John Reid, managing director of Containerbase, said yesterday: "The 20 acre base at Birmingham will close unless realistic industrial harmony can be established immediately."

A new branch of the European Asian Bank, Euras, which is owned by a consortium of seven European banks, opens in Jakarta today. The consortium comprises Amsterdam, Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque and Société Générale (France).

Mr Colin Brown has joined the executive board as United Kingdom operations manager of Nakro Self Service Wholesalers.

Mr Hedley Whitehead has been elected chairman of the North Eastern Co-operative Society.

Mr B. R. Pepperall and Mr D. McClelland have been appointed directors of Marshall's Universal.

Mr Jack Shakespeare has been made chairman of Joseph Shakespeare. Mr Joseph Shakespeare has resigned as chairman but retains his directorship of the holding company.

Mr Bruce Rainford is now marketing director of Bower Carpets. Mr J. Clements has been appointed to the board of William Jacks.

Mr C. B. Forgan has joined the board of Seistrum Investments.

Mr Max Turner has become chairman of Cooper and Turner Holdings. Mr A. G. Martin, Mr K. H. Fletcher and Mr S. L. Buttle have become directors of J. M. Turner. Mr E. Armistead and Mr F. C. Prust have become alternate directors.

Mr Jeremy Hardie has been named a partner of Dixon Wilson.

Mr W. H. Conroy has been appointed chairman of J. O. S. Holdings, succeeding Mr E. E. C. Jones.

Mr Keith Amos has been named London sales director of Carlisle Web Offset.

Business appointments

Mr J Binny named as APC chairman

Mr J. A. F. Binny has been appointed non-executive chairman of Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, the Blue Circle Group. Mr J. D. Milne becomes group managing director and Mr J. S. Public succeeds him as director of overseas investments.

Mr Bernard Shrimley, editor of the *News of the World*, has been named director of News of the World Ltd.

Mr Alan McLeod has joined Guthrie Industries Europe as personnel and organization planning executive.

Mr Joe Roebor has gone to Paris, Ramos and Parra, consultants in petroleum economics, as a fulltime director.

Mr J. J. Weaver has been elected to the board of the P & E Consulting Group.

Mr Donald Shaw, financial director of J. R. and S. Lees, has been named company chairman. Mr Trevor Cooper has joined the board with responsibility for production.

Mr Gordon Robertson, commercial manager of English Industrial Estates Corporation, has been made commercial manager (international).

Mr John Marsh, Sir Mark Milbank and Mr Eric Oliver are now named directors of Consolidated Safeguards. Mr Marsh will also become chairman.

Mr Abner O'Neill has been appointed the new president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce for London.

Commodities—both as to their availability and prices—continue to receive attention from all sides and we have remained active in our roles of intermediary and processor.

FUTURE World conditions—political, economic and particularly in the field of currencies—make it difficult to predict the future. We are, however, fortunate in having a wide geographical spread of strong and growing companies and consequently believe that we will continue to give a good account of ourselves in international trade.

R. G. McFALL, Chairman

Interim Statement

PROFIT Set out below is the Board's estimate of the profit for the year ending 31st December, 1975 which is considered to be more informative than the provision of half-yearly figures.

	1975 (estimated)	1974 (actual)
Group profit	£6,750,000	£6,250,297
Taxation	£3,100,000	£2,833,154
Profit after taxation	£3,650,000	£3,417,143

The Group Profit Forecast has been arrived at after charging £250,000 special contribution to the Group Pension Fund. The estimate of taxation is based on a U.K. Corporation Tax rate of 52% (1974 52%).

DIVIDEND If the above estimate is realised, the Board again intends to recommend payment of the maximum permitted dividend. They have therefore declared a second interim dividend of 1.625p per ordinary stock unit which with the first interim payment made on the 1st July, makes a total to date of 2.275p (equivalent to 3.5p inclusive of related tax credits and comparable with 2.94p last year).

Gill & Duffus

The Gill & Duffus Group carries on an international business as merchants, brokers and processors of a wide range of primary commodities.

Second interim dividend will be paid on 15th December, 1975 to Stockholders on the register on the 14th November, 1975.

TRADING Group external sales for six months totalled £176,000,000 as compared with £204,000,000 for the first half of 1974 and £376,000,000 for the whole year. These figures reflect the trend to lower commodity prices during the latter half of 1974 and the first half of 1975.

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R. G. McFALL, Chairman

## Letters to the Editor

Case for allowing untreated milk sales to continue

From Mr J. C. Bramall

Sir, The announcement last month that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food intends making illegal the sale of unpasteurized milk in five years seems to have provoked very little comment. It is typical of bureaucratic decisions which are in complete variance with the wishes of the majority.

This MAFF regulation will mean that people will no longer be able to buy supplies of fresh, untreated milk from their local producer-retailer. At the moment in many rural areas, one has the choice of having a daily delivery of milk straight from the producer (there are 5,000 producer-retailers) or buying milk which has passed through one of the large dairies, where it receives heat treatment and, by the time it reaches the consumer, is no longer fresh.

Pasteurization was introduced when brucellosis and bovine TB were common throughout the dairy herds of this country. Now nearly all herds are TB free, and by the time this new regulation is brought into effect most areas will be brucellosis free. So rather than extend the pasteurization of milk, there is a reasonable case for reducing it.

It is not widely known that there is strong medical evidence that Lecithin, a constituent down untreated milk, breaks down cholesterol. This substance, as destroyed by pasteurization, are other beneficial properties of milk.

So not only is another freedom of choice being taken away, but also we are being forced to consume an alternative that may be detrimental to our health.

This latest measure is being forced on the MAFF by certain county health officers (who one imagines would like to tidy away the small producer who is avoiding the regulation net), under the pretext of preventing salmonella infection. No doubt they would like to sterilize Camembert cheese, as is done in the United States.

I would be interested to hear a convincing argument in favour of this measure.

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. P. BRAMALL,  
Contenden,  
Stonington,  
Wadhurst, Sussex.

Did British Leyland fall down on share offer?

From Mr F. T. Newman

Sir, In the continuing



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Spillers' powerful bounce-back in first half



Mr Michael Vernon, chairman of Spillers: lower commodity prices helped.

Eastern block and partly because the decline in cocoa bean business has been offset by an increase in the products trade in which the group is also active.

Even so, with over half of the business done still relating to cocoa—though the group continues to build up its other activities in coffee, metals, edible nuts and so on—the recent signs of a reversal to the decline in grindings must be welcome, particularly as it has been achieved in the context of a price increase since mid-summer which related more to an immediate shortage of available supplies than to any signs that demand was then improving. The implication is that Gill & Duffus is set for an even better performance, on rising volume, next year. But the shares are looking for that already.

Interim: 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £29.6m  
Sales £176m (£204m)  
Pre-tax profits £6.75m (£5.25m)  
Dividend gross 3.5p (2.94p)  
\*Estimated total for year to end December.

### Harrisons & Crossfields

#### A £10.2m rights

Harrisons & Crossfields £10.2m one-for-one rights issue may be regarded as too small a price for investors' consumption—at the issue price of 67p the discount was just 25 per cent, which might be regarded as something of a decent minimum, while the ex-rights yield, taking account of the higher dividend works out to a shade over 5 per cent.

That looks like an offer that investors may not find too difficult to refuse, particularly when it is flanked with a set of poor interim results and the promise of attributable profits around 22 per cent lower. At any rate the combination was enough to knock around 75p off the share price, which ended up at 82.5p yesterday.

Harrisons appear to have reduced bank overdrafts by around £5m to £11m since last December's year-end, although the medium-term loans, which start to fall due in 1977, have crept up a £1m or so to £6.8m. Sabah, where interim profits were halved, appears to have been an important factor in the overall reduction, reflecting the continuing low level of activity in the timber sector.

That result was the main depressant in Harrisons' interim pre-tax profits fall from £9.3m to £6m, although general merchandising, dependent on the general level of world trade also saw a fall, and the chemicals interest registered a relatively modest decline.

Capital spending of around £3m in that latter division is the first given reason for rights issue financing, although the general view is that the group evidently feels may come overseas in the second half will increase its working capital requirements. Sabah is expected to do no worse in the second half than in the comparable period of last year, although there still implies no improvement in timber. But the rest of the group, to judge from the forecast of earnings per share going from 35p to 38p in the final six months, is expected to recover. That, however, still leaves the share looking on the expensive side on a post right p/e ratio of around 14.

Interim 1975 (1974)  
Capitalization £52.4m  
Pre-tax profits £6m (£9.3m)  
Dividend gross 15.3846p (8.95p)

assuming the pattern to have been similar in the third quarter, then the outlook for European product margins (affecting perhaps Shell more than BP) is not unhelpful. Figures due any day now from Exxon and Texaco will shed more light on that trend.

Meanwhile, the fall in third quarter earnings of Standard Oil Indiana reflect the loss of depletion allowances—a factor that is going to affect all the United States domestic, fairly heavily, though the market remains fairly bullish about Shell Oil despite that. Shell Oil's gas position is now strong as are the "shut in" (unexploited) oil and gas reserves. Good third quarter figures from Shell Oil could signal further strength in the share price of Shell T & T whose own third quarter figures are due on November 6, and meanwhile the market awaits figures from that "mini Shell", Petrofina.

### Gill & Duffus

#### Heading for a record

It is with companies such as commodity merchants Gill & Duffus, whose dividend last year was more than four times covered, that the side-effects of dividend control appear at their most absurd. The group has an excellent history of profits growth: and despite this year's big decline in cocoa grindings in the United States and most of the countries of western Europe—and the £250,000 special contribution which the group is making to its pension fund—it is heading for another pre-tax record in 1975.

But the shares, at 124p, have a prospective yield of only 4.7 per cent on the forecast maximum permitted increase in the dividend. The company, which has a wild of over 6 per cent on the average industrial, and the group's prospects, though good, do not warrant a purchase on such a discrepancy.

Gill & Duffus is, to be sure, at present engaged in proving its long-term contention that a decline in turnover which relates to commodity prices—its all-but irrelevant to profits, which relate to the volume of business done. This has dropped by less than the available cocoa grinding figures might suggest, partly because the group has been picking up more business from customers such as the increasingly consumer-oriented

## Business Diary: IPM's jolly Rogers • Mine hosts

who today takes away the Institute of Management, a any continuity

director of person-Plessey Company, group, but he is active director of total, the management of which Rogers

ing president said it's conference at day that it was at one MSL man in other, and that Rogers's name.

Rogers be many presidential institu- with as light the 51-year-old be IPM, as he having sold the Oxford Street London and half a million hehold at a time is down. This piece meant to IPM's

director, Ernest Tonkinson, as well as the equally cheering fact that IPM's management is now 18,000 and still growing.

It will be interesting to see how the institute shapes up under Rogers, for among his supporters, appear to be a group who think that neither the CBI nor the British Institute of Management are making much of a showing in the councils of the mighty—even given the special relationship that is held to exist between a Labour government and the TUC.

Certainly, Rogers's speech today will stress the need for the IPM to beat its drum more loudly, so that managers do feel that their views on industrial relations, productivity and the management of the economy are being driven home.

Holiday fare Clearly, we have not heard the last of Arthur Scargill's peregrinations in the Balkans this summer, which resulted in that Fleet Street furore over the quality of Bulgarian hospitality. Fresh from his acquittal of each of parliamentary privilege yesterday, the Yorkshire miners' leader had an article in the current *The Miner*, the official monthly of the NUM.

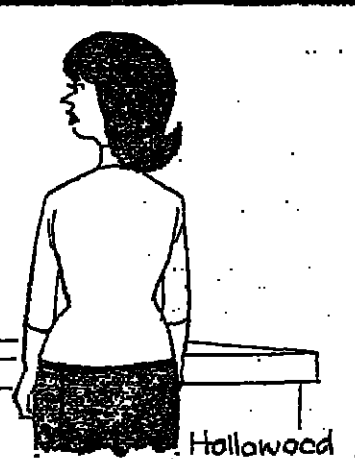
In it, he took to task a left-wing Scots miner, Tommy Coulter, who had just come back from the Golden Sands holiday centre on the Black Sea coast and was basking in satisfaction about his time there. The Scotsman talked of "sunshine, bathing, meeting different people, a holiday which made me feel that any man and



"There's no discrimination, my dear—we're like the Post Office with its two-tier system."

people's meat, but apparently Mr. Scargill's poison." The self-confessed Barnsley Marxist, taking part in what the paper calls "A Miner special on the Great Bulgarian holiday mystery", reported that there had been "tremendous over-booking" at the resort and claimed that some parties had been transferred to Romania because of shortage of accommodation. He added: "Over-charging was rife, and short changing was the order of the day."

Italian limelight It used to be a standing joke among foreign correspondents in Rome to question whether Eugenio Cefis really existed. And although the chairman of the Montedison Chemical and three group is one of the most



Hollowood

country, he never held press conferences or appeared before journalists, and for some years, while he was with the ENI Parastatal Oil Corporation, he did not even allow his photograph to be distributed by the firm's press office.

He broke with this practice yesterday when he was guest at a lunch of the Foreign Press Association, answering questions for three hours about himself and Montedison's activities. The 54 year old son of a building contractor from Civide in North-east Italy near the Yugoslav frontier, Cefis told of his partisan days and how a friendship formed then with the late Enrico Mattei brought him into what was later to become ENI.

He defended his attitude hitherto by saying he never thought it important to cul-

## The futility of deficit financing as a cure for recession

The present worldwide recession is proving unusually stubborn. Large reflationary packages, involving cuts in taxation and higher public spending, have been announced in several leading Western economies, but the recovery so far has been fitful and uncertain.

Accompanying this sluggishness of activity have been large public sector financial deficits, particularly in the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany, which have been a serious cause of anxiety in the background. These deficits are generally thought to have been in large part caused by the recession. It is a starting assumption of most discussion that budget deficits are necessary to combat the recession.

It may, therefore, be thought unorthodox to argue that the deficits, or more correctly, the spending by reduced tax, meet them, have done nothing to abate the recession. But the argument is not difficult to make.

The reason is that extra spending by public authorities has been offset by reduced spending by companies and individuals. The more governments have tried to keep up their expenditure, the harder has it been for the private sector to carry out its investment and consumption plans. It may be helpful to describe some of the mechanisms involved. They are not particularly complex and they should be fairly easy to understand; but their implications for economic policy are sometimes overlooked.

First, large public sector deficits, when financed by debt sales to the general public, deter private investment. If the Government has to sell bonds it absorbs liquidity from the financial system and drives up interest rates. These higher interest rates lead industrialists to reconsider some of their projects and therefore crowd out investment that would otherwise have taken place.

### US debate

This "crowding out" effect has been much discussed in the United States recently. But it is not a new idea. Indeed, it closely resembles the pre-Keynesian "Treasury view" which was fashionable in Britain in the 1930s. The Treasury in those days always resisted demands for a deficit financing on the grounds that what the Government did not raise in revenue would have to be raised by borrowing with the same net effect on demand. Higher public spending would merely increase the level of activity which would otherwise have been utilized by the private sector.

This hard-faced attitude had been formed by experience of public works programmes in the 1920s. The Treasury found that once these came to an end, there was a renewal of an initial problem, a lack of genuine jobs in private industry.

It would be tedious to stir up old controversies. In the 1930s the Treasury view was obviously misplaced because, with so many resources lying idle, the danger of less activity in one place because of more activity in another was minimal. The Treasury could have safely financed deficits, without borrowing, by printing money.

The main effect, in other words, was to bring idle resources back into employment, not to push up prices. But Keynes never denied that in other circumstances "crowding out" could be important.

More fundamentally, no one has ever doubted that, with a given money supply growth rate, a higher level of public debt sales must result in a lower level of bond issues by

the private sector. Associated with the reduction in bond issues there is likely to be a reduction in capital spending and, in due course, less demand for labour.

It would be rather brave to pass judgment here on the comparative merits of public spending and private investment, a question which is, after all, rather large. But the "consensus" is that private investment is "something we all need", a national priority and "essential for our survival". Enthusiasm for public spending has, at any rate in the recent past, been less noisy.

Secondly, large sales of public sector debt induce higher savings by the personal sector and result in less consumption. The abnormally high level of personal savings found in the advanced economies this year can be largely explained in this way.

It is interesting, for example, that the greatest departures from traditional savings behaviour have occurred in West Germany and the United Kingdom, which also have the largest public sector deficits (in relation to national income) of the major Western economies.

In the first quarter of 1975 individuals in the United Kingdom saved 14.2 per cent of their disposable income and in the second quarter they saved 13.1 per cent. Throughout the 1960s the savings ratio averaged well under 10 per cent. Even in 1973, which at the time was thought to be an exceptional year, the savings ratio was 11.3 per cent. Much the same pattern is to be found in West Germany, although the level of savings has been consistently higher, with the savings ratio at 17.5 per cent this year.

If people save more they have less available to spend on consumption goods. The drop in demand for output is eventually reflected in the demand for labour and so counteracts the effect on employment of the public sector deficit.

Why should large public sector deficits prompt higher savings? The basic reason is the attraction of high interest rates which are inevitable if the Government denies itself the easy option of financing its deficit by increasing the money supply.

High interest rates give a good income to savers. But there is a further way in which they make investment worthwhile. If interest rates are above the rate at which the holders of public debt should make good capital gains when they begin to come down.

There are other profound repercussions on the financial system. For example, high interest rates make borrowing from banks and hire purchase companies more expensive and encourage repayments of debt.

Although the level of interest rates is probably the best explanation of the recent financial behaviour of the personal sector, some of the controversy has developed over other possible influences.

A thought-provoking suggestion was made in the latest *Morgan Grenfell Economic Review*. Consumers try to keep their savings liquid assets in line with their personal disposable income because they need to have enough money or money-like assets to finance their transactions.

If inflation is proceeding rapidly, say, 20 per cent per annum, then to add 20 per cent to their existing holdings of liquid assets. Saving is kept up to ensure that this takes place.

The strands of the argument may now be brought together. If the Government commits itself to a money supply target, public sector deficits and fiscal reflationary action have no further effect on economic activity. As part of a strategy to stimulate recovery, it is more or less futile. They do

virtually nothing to pull economies out of recession. Their only true effect is to adjust the pattern of the economy. Higher public expenditure, paid for by loans, "crowds out" private investment and causes higher personal savings. There is no positive effect on demand and there is no benefit to employment.

The refusal of Western economies to pick up despite massive doses of Keynesian reflationary "action" can be largely explained by the greater awareness of monetary aggregates in the mid-1970s. In the 1960s, when central banks, if they had any policy at all apart from day-to-day markery, were preoccupied with interest rate stability, extra government spending or lower taxation spilled over into the money supply and did stimulate economies.

Now that the emphasis of monetary policy has changed, partly because of the lessons of 1971-73, fiscal policy is being neutralized by money supply responsibility. In these circumstances, reflating by fiscal means is like pumping air into a tyre with a puncture—the puncture being massive sales of government bonds.

### Jobless fears

The argument can be taken a step further. Governments make calls for immediate massive cuts in public spending or sharp increases in tax rates on the grounds that they would deflate demand. The advice of a conventional "Keynesian" economist would be that such steps would substantially aggravate unemployment and would cause a needlessly severe cut in output.

But no such consequences follow. Fewer bond sales would ensue, lowering interest rates and promoting both investment and consumption. If accompanied by the appropriate monetary measures fiscal restraint need have no unfavourable effects on demand and employment.

Of course, there would be adjustment difficulties. If public sector employees are laid off as part of an economy campaign, they have to find jobs elsewhere. This takes time, because the inevitable labour market frictions, even if the demand is there.

These difficulties give a warning against abrupt changes in fiscal policy. But they do not weaken the basic argument. In any case, difficult adjustment, with redundant private sector employees having to seek employment in the public sector, arise if public expenditure is uncontrolled and the money supply is held back.

These qualifications need not be overdone. It is at last becoming clear that the coincidence and the persistence of massive deficit financing with severe recession in most advanced economies signals the failure of fiscal policy.

The present situation is the reduction ad absurdum of "Keynesianism"—where Keynesianism is taken as the belief that an exclusive reliance can be placed on public spending to control the economy. This belief, which never had any authority in Keynes's written work, is now being battered to death against a monetary brick wall.

Tim Congdon

## Whatever remains, however improbable, may not be the truth

No belief—to use a construction much delighted in by the man himself—is more deeply embedded in Professor Kenneth Galbraith's approach to economics than that a sense of fun and command of irony are the highways to truth and understanding. His latest book—"A history of money..."—considerably less than a history of all money during all time—as he justly describes it—is another unending celebration of this method, a joy to read and a frustration to the intellect.

As Professor Galbraith himself remarked in *The New Industrial State* (1947), in 1967—"O tempora, O mores!" men of conservative temperament have long suspected that one thing leads to another. Publishers are conservative men; and they are right to suspect that a book on the most vexed question of the hour by the most popular expositor of the age will lead to profit for themselves.

The ostensible purpose of the book is to distil from man's "2,500 years of (monetary) experience and 200 years of ardent study" certain enduring lessons of monetary history; and these indeed are listed in the final chapter, all six of them. Professor Galbraith has never allowed the duty he owes to human understanding and to economic amelioration to be inhibited by personal modesty; and he does not flinch from attributing the fact that the culmination of these 2,500 years of experience and 200 years of ardent study is "monetary systems as unsatisfactory as any in the peace-time past" to "human inadequacy—to what, in a semantically less cautious era, was called stupidity".

In monetary matters as in diplomacy, he observes, "a nicely conformist nature, a good tailor and the ability to articulate the currently fashionable cliché have usually been better for personal success than an excessively inquiring mind". A judgement of Professor Galbraith's pay and price controls—cannot work. Unfortunately, both rely on the same false major premise misappropriated from Sherlock Holmes, namely that there must be some solution and that, therefore, when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.

The truth is that there is no solution, a conclusion which, however repugnant, should not be surprising when it is recalled that the problem for which a solution is politically demanded is, how, without massive unemployment, explosively accelerating inflation or totalitarian coercion, can collectively enforced demands on 125 per cent of national (and world) output be reconciled?

The only answer is that they cannot. Prosperous tranquillity will not return until extremes of unemployment, inflation and coercion have taught what logic and observation are powerless to convey to a society bewitched by the delusion that for every grievance there is an equal and opposite scandal (so that the one can be redressed by scotching the other), namely that no society can indefinitely tolerate collective enforcement. It took, after all, the Wars of the Roses, not abstract enlightenment, to end the grosser abuses of the Middle Ages, especially the ravages of private armies.

The modern crisis of money is but a manifestation of the modern crisis of societies. Monetary management is but a minor dimension of economic management. Political management requires the satisfaction of political demands, which include immunity from economic misfortune.

The decisive weapon of economic policy is the national budget; and this, interacting with the power of large corporations and labour unions to set more or less any prices they like irrespective of market conditions, produces the "distinctly disenchanting tendency to recession to be combined with inflation".

In the face of these forces monetary policy, as favoured by the followers of Professor

Milton Friedman, is impotent except at a price in unemployment which is without the political tolerances of democracy. It is, therefore, necessary to overcome the "fatal inelasticity" of fiscal policy so that governments can as quickly raise taxes or cut expenditure as the reverse. Also, permanent incomes policy machinery is needed to combat the permanent market power of corporations and unions.

Such machinery is inextricably involved in the problem of income distribution; and "a more consciously egalitarian income distribution will become an indispensable aspect of successful economic management". At the same time the physical supply of strategic products and services will have to be

Peter Jay  
Economics Editor

planned nationally and supra-nationally. International currency arrangements cannot be stabilized until national economies have been stabilized.

That is a nutshell is the thesis, though the element of nonconformity will elude those contemporary readers who are less bag-ridden than Professor Galbraith by the pronouncements of Republican economists in Washington over the past six and three quarter years. Yet it seems to me that Professor Galbraith is as deceived as his "monetarist" adversaries by the human proclivity for faith in witchcraft, sorcery and magic solutions which he so richly denounces.

Each side in the argument rests its case on thoroughly convincing demonstrations that the other side's method—Professor Friedman's monetary rule, of Professor Galbraith's pay and price controls—cannot work. Unfortunately, both rely on the same false major premise misappropriated from Sherlock Holmes, namely that there must be some solution and that, therefore, when you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains, however improbable, must be the truth.

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\*Money—Whence it came, Where it went, by J. K. Galbraith, André Deutsch, £4.25.

## GALLAHER

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The unaudited results of the Group for the first nine months of the year compared with the first nine months of 1974 and the audited results for the whole of 1974 are as follows:—

GALLAHER LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES	(All figures in £ millions)				
	3 months to 30 Sept 1975	3 months to 30 Sept 1974	3 months to 30 Sept 1975	3 months to 30 Sept 1974	Year to 31 December 1974
<b>GROUP SALES (Note 1)</b>					
Tobacco	188.3	520.3	153.1	422.8	594.1
Engineering	11.0	32.5	9.1	24.4	35.0
Distribution	37.6	98.5	22.1	54.7	78.7
Optical	7.0	17.4	5.2	11.9	16.2
	<b>243.9</b>	<b>668.7</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>513.8</b>	<b>724.0</b>
<b>GROUP TRADING PROFIT</b>					
before Interest	8.1	22.2	7.1	21.6	29.5
Tobacco	1.2	4.1	1.5	3.5	5.0
Engineering	0.8	2.1	0.6	1.5	2.0
Distribution	1.1	2.8	0.8	2.1	2.8
Optical	11.2	31.2	10.0	28.7	39.3
	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>INTEREST CHARGES</b>					
<b>GROUP PROFIT, before taxation</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>33.5</b>
<b>TAXATION (Note 2)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>
<b>MINORITY INTERESTS</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>GROUP PROFIT, before Extraordinary Items</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS, net of taxation (Note 3)</b>	<b>4.3Cr</b>	<b>4.3Cr</b>	—	<b>2.9Cr</b>	<b>1.6Cr</b>
<b>GROUP NET PROFIT</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Depreciation charged in arriving at trading profit	2.2	6.5	1.7	5.3	7.2

### NOTES

- Group Sales. Sales exclude VAT or its equivalent. The comparison for sales of tobacco products has been largely affected by the very substantial duty increases included in sales from April, 1974 and May, 1975.
- Taxation. U.K. Corporation Tax has been based on a rate of 52%.
- Extraordinary Items.—The £4.3 million surplus arises on the purchase for cancellation of loan stocks.

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